THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XV.—NO. 103. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, MAY 2, 1871. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

Forgeries in Lynchburg, Va.

Accident to a Pittsburg Lawyer.

ANOTHER RESPECTABLE RASCAL.

Forgeries by a Prominent Merchant of Lychburg.

The Lynchburg *Virginian* of Friday last says:—

"Quite a sensation was created yesterday in business circles by the detection of several forgeries by a former prominent merchant of this city, who has been largely connected with the trade of Lynchburg for several years, and who has occupied a high position as a reliable business man. We allude to Mr. Ambrose R. Woodruff, late of the firm of Woodruff & Co., grocers and commission merchants. It seems that on Sunday last he left the city, ostensibly to be gone a few days on some private business. Two or three days afterwards his brothers were surprised at receiving a letter from him announcing briefly his purpose to sail for Europe, never to return. No cause was assigned. This information gave rise to suspicions which resulted in the discovery that before leaving he had perpetrated a number of forgeries, the full extent of which has not yet come to light. It is known that most, if not all, the banks and brokers of the city are sufferers in various amounts, ranging it is said from $1500 up to $6000. We have heard also of three or four private parties who were defrauded in the aggregate to the extent of probably $10,000. There may be others in a like predicament, and most probably are. As far as known the forgeries will, we suppose, mount up to something like $20,000, and they may exceed these figures. The father-in-law of Woodruff, Mr. George T. Pleasants, of Amherst county, is the party whose name is forged."

The Lynchburg *Republican* of Saturday says with regard to the forgery:—"The extent of the loss to the community cannot yet be given with any degree of accuracy, and is variously estimated at from $50,000 to $70,000. Mr. Woodruff had in his hands a very large estate, belonging to the heirs of the late Samuel Miller, the bulk of which was in bonds. What disposition he made of this estate is as yet unknown, and it may turn out that his securities are the heaviest losers of all. The names oftenest used without authority are, we are informed, those of Messrs. George T. and John W. Pleasants, but the amount for which their signatures have been used is as yet only a matter of conjecture. There was great commotion in business circles when the fact of these operations became known, and the wildest rumors as to their extent were circulated."

A MAN-TRAP.

Death of a Promising Young Lawyer of Pittsburg Under Distressing Circumstances.

The Pittsburg *Commercial* of yesterday says:—

Between 5 and 6 o'clock yesterday morning the body of a man was found in Lamb's coal yard, at the West Pennsylvania Railroad crossing. The night police removed the body to the Mayor's office, where, upon investigation, it was discovered to be that of R. E. Patterson, Esq.

The place where the accident occurred is a complete "man-trap," and could not be better arranged for killing or crippling people had it been constructed expressly for that purpose. The coal yard is in the canal basin, and is at least fifteen feet below the grade of the street. Between the railroad track and Lamb's coal office there is a space of about fifteen feet, where formerly it appears there was a flight of stairs leading down to the coal yard, and a turnstile had been placed at the entrance to the steps. Some months since the stairs or steps were removed, leaving a precipice of about fifteen feet on the turnstile left in its place for the purpose, apparently, of inducing people to walk into the trap; and from the position of the body of Mr. Patterson when discovered, it is quite evident that he fell over just at this point; and upon inquiry it appears that this is the fourth accident which has occurred there within a year, one man having a leg fractured and two others having been severely injured.

Mr. Patterson was at the Academy of Music Saturday evening, and at the close of the entertainment accompanied a young lady acquaintance to her residence on Stockton avenue, where he remained but a few minutes before leaving for home, so that the accident probably occurred between eleven and twelve o'clock, and it is the opinion of the physician who examined the body that the injuries would produce instant death.

Mr. Patterson was one of the most talented young men at the Pittsburg bar. He was a hard student, and by close attention to business had secured a very lucrative practice. He was about thirty years of age at the time of his death, was a man of excellent character, and was highly respected by all members of the profession in this city.

A STRANGE REVELATION.

Gottschalk, the Pianist—The Cause of His Death.

Ever since the sudden prostration of Louis M. Gottschalk, the eminent American pianist and musical composer, in the midst of a grand concert which he was giving in Rio Janeiro, Nov. 25, 1869, there have been current in that city floating rumors that this and his death on Dec. 18, following, were the result of some foul play.

A gentleman who has recently arrived from Rio Janeiro gives an account both of the various rumors which have obtained some degree of credence and also of what appears to be the true story as he learned it, just before his departure, from Dr. Severiano, the physician who attended Gottschalk in his last hours. The same gentleman had also obtained corroborative information from Firmin, who accompanied the pianist as a sort of major-domo, upon his tour in Brazil. It was believed by many that Gottschalk, whose amorous adventures were numerous, was the victim of some jealous husband or lover.

The stories agreed that the immediate cause of his death was a blow upon the back from a "sand-bag," a deadly weapon used by Brazilian assassins. The instrument is a small sack tightly filled with sand, and suspended at the end of a cane. The effect of a blow from it, usually given upon the back, is almost always fatal, though the injuries received do not fully develop themselves for days or even weeks afterwards. Gottschalk himself said very little of the causes of his prostration, and, it is thought, hardly realized their nature. The explanation stated to have been given by Dr. Severiano is as follows:—

Gottschalk sent his agent, Firmin, to San Paulo, which is sixteen hours by rail from Rio Janeiro, and is the seat of a college for young men, to make arrangements for a concert. The college boys, being unusually frolicsome, inflicted many annoyances upon Firmin, and attempted to practice the same upon Gottschalk, on his arrival on the day of the concert. Gottschalk became much enraged, and drove the persecutors out of the room where they assembled around him, causing some of them to vow revenge upon him. That night, as he was leaving the place where the concert was held, he was struck in the back by some unknown person with a sand-bag. He was momentarily stunned, but passed on, and soon returned to Rio Janeiro. He complained from that time, however, of an oppression in his chest, which, it now appears, was caused by a loosening of the ligaments of the lungs, from the ugly blow of the sand-bag. An abscess was formed in the back part of his chest, as was ascertained upon *post-mortem* examination, and it was doubtless the breaking of this abscess which caused his prostration in the midst of his last concert. His death soon followed, and was accounted for, upon the *post-mortem* examination, by the discovery of what was apparently a cancerous formation in one of the lungs. The details of the case, however they may at the time have been understood, were hushed up; and it is only by the recent explanations of the physician and of Firmin that any correction of mistaken rumors has been offered.

SECOND EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

Prussia and France.

Germany's Threatened Interference

The Civil War Must be Stopped.

Restoration of the Regency.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

A Naval Officer Murdered.

Penna. and C. and A. Railroads.

The Lease not Consummated.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc. Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Prussia Threatens to Interfere to Stop the French Civil War.

BERLIN, April 30.—An Imperial Council was held to-day to consider the situation of Paris. Prince Bismarck was present. It was agreed to notify the Versailles Government that a further limited period will be allowed for the restoration of authority, the enforcement of order and the fulfilment of the treaty stipulations, after which Germany will take an independent action to establish law and order in Paris. The despatch will emphasize the wish of Germany not to enterfere in the internal and political affairs of France, but will add that such interminable civil war originating in revolution and characterized by disgraceful excesses cannot longer be tolerated, for the moral and material interests of Germany, as well as those of the whole of Europe, are suffering.

Germany to Restore the Regency.

Private reliable information leads to the belief that it is the intention of Germany to restore the regency, as the next legitimate Government, in the event of the Versailles Government being unable to enforce its authority.

The Proposed Surrender of Fort d'Issy.

VERSAILLES, Monday Night, May 1.—Fort d'Issy proposes surrendering. The Government troops now surround the fort. Hostages are demanded by General Faron as a guarantee that the fort will not be mined, and threatens if it be blown up that the garrison will be shot. Sixty thousand men are ready at Reuil to make an attack on Paris.

Fort d'Issy is in Ruins

and the village evacuated. It is understood that the fort has been undermined, and when the Versailles troops enter it is to be fired. Genevilliers has been evacuated by the Versailles troops by order of the Prussian commander. Mezy, Governor of Issy, has been arrested.

The Journal La Paix

is suspended.

General Dombrowski

has ordered the inhabitants of Neuilly to evacuate the place within twenty-four hours.

The cause of

General Cluseret's Arrest

was the abandonment of Issy, for which he is partially blamed. The battery at Porte Ternes is dismounted. It is also reported that General Dombrowski has been arrested.

How the Insurgents Keep Up the Spirits of Paris.

LONDON, May 2.—The *Times'* Versailles special says that the insurgents at Neuilly are themselves throwing petroleum shells into Paris to keep up the indignation of the populace against the Versailles Government. The people are led to believe that they come from the lines of the army of the Assembly.

The Reds have been successful in

The Elections at Le Mans

and Narbonne.

The *Daily News'* special from Versailles says that Marshal MacMahon sent a column of 25,000 troops against the insurgents who were making a sortie by way of Choisy le Roi.

A Great Battle is Expected To-morrow.

A new army, for the reinforcement of that enveloping Paris, is being formed at Auxerre.

PARIS, May 1, Evening, via London, May 2.—The *Reveil* announces that the

Versaillists have Attacked Fort d'Issy,

and were repulsed. The workmen who were sent from Paris last night had unspiked the guns in the fort, which was thereby enabled to make an effective resistance. The bombardment of Forts Vanvres and Montrouge is continued. There was an engagement before Hautes-Bagneux to-day, and a general action is expected this evening.

The Versaillists are Daily Gaining Ground.

Another despatch says the reoccupation of Fort d'Issy by the Communists is again contradicted, and it is said that the fort is entirely deserted. A force of 15,000 National Guards carried the Versaillist barricade in the lower part of the village of Issy after an engagement.

The *Moniteur* says:—It is rumored that

General Dombrowski and His Staff were Made Prisoners

by the Assemblyists at Asnieres.

The Germans in London.

LONDON, May 2.—The German residents in London celebrated the return of peace by a festival yesterday.

The London *Post* announces that the

Emperor Napoleon

is still suffering from rheumatic pains.

Severe Engagement.

VERSAILLES, May 2.—The Clamart Railway Station was captured last night by chasseurs at the point of the bayonet.

Three Hundred Insurgents were Killed.

The Chateau of Issy, the defense of which the insurgents had temporarily abandoned, was simultaneously attacked by two regiments of Versailles troops. Three hundred Communists were found in the supposed deserted castle, who surrendered to the assailants, and will arrive here to-day as prisoners of war.

General Vinoy,

who is now here, is given credit for these exploits. Fort d'Issy is, in consequence of the recent victories, completely surrounded by the Versailles troops.

The truth of the rumors that

Disturbances Had Occurred in Lyons

is officially denied. The result of the recent election is satisfactory to the Government.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, May 2—11·30 A. M.—Consols 93¼ for both money and account. American securities quiet. U. S. bonds of 1862, 90¾; of 1865, old, 90¼; of 1867, 92¼; 10-40s, 89¼.

FRANKFORT, May 1.—U. S. 5-20 bonds 96⅞@97.

LIVERPOOL, May 2—10·30 A. M.—Cotton dull and unchanged; uplands, 7½d.; Orleans, 7½d. The sales are estimated at 10,000 bales.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, May 2—1·30 P. M.—American securities are quiet and steady.

LIVERPOOL, May 2—1·30 P. M.—Breadstuffs—Wheat, 10s. 10d.@11s. 2d. for red Western spring. The receipts of wheat for three days have been 7500 quarters, of which 5000 were American. Flour 27s. 6d. Corn, 32s. 9d for new.

FROM NEW YORK.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Murder of a Naval Officer.

NEW YORK, May 2.—Cecil C. Neil, a United States navy officer, was fatally injured yesterday by a blow on the head with an ice-pitcher. He was struck by Celeste Carhart, the keeper of a Brooklyn house of ill-fame, and who lately served two years in the State Prison for manslaughter.

Small-pox.

Over seventy cases of smal-lpox are now at West Bank Hospital, most of which were from the emigrant ship William F. Storer. Ten deaths occurred during the last two weeks.

The Pennsylvania and Camden and Amboy Companies.

The lease of the united railroads of New Jersey, including the Camden and Amboy and others, to the Pennsylvania Railroad, is not yet consummated, as reported. The directors and stockholders of both companies have yet to act on the pending propositions.

The Troubles at Paterson.

The eight Republican Aldermen of Paterson, New Jersey, organized last night, and made appointments for all the minor city officials. The Democratic half of the board did not attend, and will contest the legality of the appointments.

The Non-Society Quarrymen

of this city, receiving $2 and $2·25 per day, struck yesterday for $2·50, the wages of the society men. Over two hundred men, armed with clubs and staves, joined in the affair, and drove off all the laborers on the free library in Seventieth street, and compelled a complete cessation of work in the Nineteenth and Twenty-second wards. The police prevented any violence, however, and five hundred extra policemen have been ordered on duty to preserve the peace to-day.

The Republican Executive Committee

of this city last night adopted, by a vote of forty to one, a resolution against the annexation of Santo Domingo.

The Ketchum Forgeries.

Sixty-four answers were filed with the Clerk of the Circuit Court yesterday to the numerous complaints in suits brought by banks, manufacturing companies, and others against members of the defunct banking firm of Morris Ketchum, Son & Co., ruined in 1865 by the extensive defalcation of Edward B. Ketchum.

The defendants deny that they are all residents of the city, and were all aware that frauds were being carried on two months before Ketchum's flight. The fact was known to only two members of the firm, Lynkon M. Swan and Thomas Belknap, Jr., and was suppressed by the latter defendants. They acknowledge that the embezzlement amounted to more than $2,000,000, and their total liabilities to about $3,000,000. They deny that their assets were greater than their liabilities, and the charge that Morris Ketchum or his partners attempted a compromise with the creditors with the view of saving their private fortunes is also contradicted.

A delegation of the

Grand Army of the Republic,

including General Logan, General Barnum, Colonel Marshal, Assistant Adjutant-General Forbes, and others, visited yesterday the Union Home and School for Soldiers and Sailors.

Rumors are rife respecting the

Consolidation of the Stockyards

connected with the Erie and New York Central and Hudson River Railroads.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Government Weather Record.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, May 2—10·30 A. M.—Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours:—The barometer continues falling slowly on the Pacific coast with rising temperature. The pressure has risen slightly at the Rocky Mountain stations, with increasing northwest winds. Heavy rains have been reported from Missouri, with lighter rains in the Ohio valley, and southeast of the Atlantic. The barometer has risen somewhat from the upper lakes to the Eastern States, and clear or partially cloudy weather has been very generally experienced north and east of Ohio. Easterly winds have continued on the lakes. The temperature has increased somewhat during the night in the Eastern States.

Probabilities.—It is probable that the cloudy and threatening weather will continue in the valley of the Mississippi, partially cloudy weather on the lower lakes and Middle States, with light easterly winds.

Chicago Flour and Wheat Market.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, May 2.—Wheat is active and higher; No. 2 sells at $1·24½, cash, and seller May; $1·27¼, last half; and $1·28@1·28¼, seller June. Corn is quiet at 55c., seller May; and 55½@56c., seller June.

	Receipts.	Ship'ts.		Receipts.	Ship'ts.
Flour, bbls.	6,000	4,000	Rye, bus.....	,000	2,000
Wheat, bus.	18,000	2,600	Oats, bus.....	,000	3,000
Corn, bus..	77,000	216,000	Barley, bus..	2,000	....

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, May 2.—Stocks quiet. Money dull at 5 per cent. Gold, 111⅝. 5-20s, 1862, 111; do. 1864, 111; do. 1865, 111; do. 1865, new, 113½; do. 1867, 113½; do. 1868, 113½; 10-40s, 109½; Virginia 6s, 71; Missouri 6s, 93½; Canton Co., 84; Cumberland preferred, 30; N. Y. Central, 99¾; Erie, 21½; Reading, 110⅝; Adams Express, 81½; Michigan Central, 122¼; Michigan Southern, 109; Illinois Central, 118¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 123¼; Chicago and Rock Island, 113½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 99; Western Union Telegraph, 59½.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, May 2.—Cotton dull and nominally unchanged. Flour favors buyers; Howard street superfine, $5·75@6.12½; extra, $6·60@7·25; family, $7·75@9; City Mills superfine, $5·62½@7·25; extra, 7@8; family, $8·25@11; Western superfine, $5·75@6·12½; extra, $6·37½@7·25; family, $7·25@8·50. Wheat steady; choice white, $1·90; fair to prime, $1·60@1·75; prime to choice red, $1·70@1·90; fair to good, $1·60@1·80; common, $1·20@1·45; Ohio and Indiana, $1·45@1·60; Pennsylvania, $1·53@1·55. Southern white Corn, 75@77c.; Southern yellow, 72@73c. Oats, 65@69c. Provisions unchanged. Whisky, 93@93½c.

THIRD EDITION

MATTERS AT WASHINGTON.

The Chinese Question.

United States in a Dilemma.

Telegraph Memorial Association.

The Forthcoming English Treaty.

Troubles in Tennessee.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Department of Arizona.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—General Crook has, by special order of the President, been assigned to the command of the Department of Arizona, in the place of General Stoneman.

The National Telegraph Memorial Association

is now fully organized, and subscription books have been opened, and the prospects of success are encouraging. The design is to commemorate the introduction and application of the magnetic telegraph as a triumph of American genius and invention. The principal feature of the movement, to be located at Washington, is a colossal statue of Professor Morse by Horatio Stone.

The United States and England.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The President and Secretary of State, in conversation to-day, said that they regretted to see a disposition manifested to criticize the forthcoming treaty between the United States and England, in advance of its submission to the Senate. The President said no good could come of this, and it might do much harm. All the members of the commission are very confident that the treaty will meet the approval of the country.

The Action of the Chinese Government

in disregarding the Burlingame treaty by refusing to protect missionaries and teachers, has been brought to the attention of the Government, and is now under consideration. It appears that the Chinese are actuated in this matter by the course pursued by the people of the United States against Chinese emigration, and particularly the harsh manner in which the Chinese are treated in California.

The Chinese Government holds that our Government has failed to carry out that part of the Burlingame treaty which insures protection to Chinese in the United States. It is regarded as a very troublesome question, and one which the Government is at a loss how to deal with.

The Cabinet

met at an early hour to-day. All the members were present except Boutwell and Belknap. It being the first meeting for over a week, there was a good deal of business to transact, and the session was long.

FROM THE WEST.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Heavy Hail Storm.

MEMPHIS, May 2.—The hail storm yesterday and Sunday did immense damage to the crops and fruit in Mississippi. The rich Deer creek valley, in Bolivar and Washington counties, Mississippi, did not suffer from the crevasse, as was feared. Deer creek carried off the water with little damage. The work of raising the bed of the Little Rock Railroad, above the overflow, has been commenced.

Serious Troubles in Tennessee.

The *Avalanche's* Little Rock despatch of last night says serious troubles are reported in Chicate county, the largest negro district in the State. Just prior to his election as Senator, Governor Clayton appointed Senator J. W. Mason, colored, of Chicate county, Probate Judge, as alleged, to secure his vote for the Senatorship; but just on the heels of the session Governor Clayton appointed Major Ragland, of Jefferson county, to that position, and under Clayton's instructions the Senate refused to take up and act on Mason's nomination, and by that means it was expected to get rid of him. But Mason went home and took possession of the office, and the colored men made Ragland leave the country.

To add to this the Governor recently appointed Conway Barbour, colored, lately a resident of Cincinnati and member of the House from Lafayette, as assessor of Chicate county, ignoring the claims of all the colored residents in that county. This incensed the negroes still more, and when Barbour went down he only remained two days, the negroes telling him that it would be better for his health if he made himself scarce. The negroes are reported to be on the point of an outbreak, and should the Governor attempt to force these men on them there will be trouble. Mason and Representative Wood, colored, are now here to see the Governor on the subject.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, May 2.—Mr. Dechert presented a petition largely signed, in favor of abolishing the Building Commission of Philadelphia.

Also, one from the President of the Academy of Natural Sciences, asking for an appropriation of $125,000 from the State

Mr. Connell, for the abolition of the Philadelphia Building Commission.

Mr. Nagle introduced a bill to incorporate the Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts.

The private calendar of March 14 was taken up and the bills voted on as follows:—

Senate bill providing for the payment of damages done to the Jones hotel property, Philadelphia, by troops during the Rebellion, passed to a third reading; Senate bill providing for the payment of the claim of Judge George M. Stroud was killed; House bill incorporating the Iron Bank of Phoenixville passed; House bill allowing the voters of the Twenty-second ward, Philadelphia, to vote on the question of granting license to sell liquor was passed; Senate bill making the judges and the Attorney-General *ex-officio* Commissioners of Public Buildings in Philadelphia was considered, and Mr. Nagle moved to postpone for the present.

Mr. Dechert hoped the motion would not pass, as every Senator had had ample opportunity to inquire into the provisions of the bill. This should be the first of a series of bills relating to public buildings. On the motion to postpone the yeas and nays were called and it was carried by a vote of 18 to 15:—

Messrs. Allen, Anderson, Brooke, Connell, Delamater, Duncan, Findlay, Graham, Kerr, Miller, Mumma, Nagle, Olmsted, Osterhout, Randall, and Rutan—16 yeas

Messrs. Albright, Billingfelt, Brodhead, Buckalew, Crawford, Davis, Dechert, Dill, Evans, Knight, Purman, Turner, Warfel, White, and Wallace, Speaker—15 nays.

The Senate bill preventing the erection of the Philadelphia public buildings on the intersection, and allowing them to be erected on one or more of the Penn squares, and for the erection of court house at Chesnut and Sixth was postponed on motion of Mr. Connell, and by a vote of sixteen to fifteen, Messrs. Connell and Nagle voting aye, and Henszey nay.

The Senate bill relating to the Recorder of Philadelphia, allowing him to have a seal, was passed.

The Senate bill, authorizing the Haarogate and Plank Road Land Company to sell certain real estate, passed.

House.

The House met at 10 A. M.

Mr. Johnston introduced a bill to make the printed journals of the Councils of Philadelphia legal evidence. Laid on the table.

Mr. Hager asked leave to introduce a bill repealing certain acts respecting the public buildings of the city of Philadelphia, which was objected to by Mr. Korwin, it requiring unanimous consent.

The bill provides for the repeal of the act approved March 30th, 1870, entitled "An act in relation to a site for the public buildings in the city of Philadelphia, and the act approved August 5th, 1870, entitled an act to provide for the erection of all the public buildings required to accommodate the courts, and for all municipal purposes in the city of Philadelphia," etc. That the Select and Common Councils shall within one year from the approval of this act proceed to provide suitable accommodations for the courts in said city, and also for the better accommodation of the public affairs, that the Councils shall by appropriation provide for the payment of all just and lawful expenses heretofore incurred by the present Commissioners.

Mr. Mann moved to suspend the orders, to consider the House joint resolution for final adjournment on the 10th instant. Disagreed to—yeas 33, nays 67.

The House then proceeded to consider bills remaining on the private calendar of April 25:—

Supplement for the Kensington Screw-dock, Warehouse, and Wharf Company of Philadelphia, giving them connecting railway facilities [illegible] privilege of laying a single track freight railroad on Delaware avenue, Laurel and Canal streets, to connect the real estate of the corporation with the North Pennsylvania Railroad at Canal street and Germantown road, dispensing with the action of Councils, passed finally.

An act vacating Twenty-sixth street, Twenty-sixth ward, passed finally.

FROM NEW YORK.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Ship News.

NEW YORK, May 2.—Arrived, steamers Thuringia, from Hamburg, and Roxana, from Messina.

Resignation of a Judge.

NEW YORK, May 2.—It is rumored that Judge Bosworth is about to resign the Presidency of the Police Board, and that the Hon. Henry Smith will be elected.

The Putnam Inquest.

The inquest into the cause of the death of Avery D. Putnam commenced to-day. The testimony of Mrs. Duval and her daughter was positive in identifying Foster with the man who insulted them, and threatened Mr. Putnam in the car, and subsequently inflicted the fatal blow.

Shot the Wrong Man.

NEW YORK, May 2.—George Reilly, tenant at No. 650 Second avenue, after returning home intoxicated last night, was shot by his landlord, John C. Burgess, as a supposed robber. The wound is not dangerous. Burgess has been held to bail.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Bowdoin College.

LEWISTON, Me., May 2.—The Rev. Dr. Harris has resigned the position of President of Bowdoin College, and has accepted the New Haven professorship. It is expected that ex-Governor Chamberlain will succeed Rev. Dr. Harris as President of Bowdoin College.

The Remains of Mr. Putnam.

PROVIDENCE, May 2.—The remains of Avery D. Putnam were interred this morning in the Swan Point Cemetery. The Rev. Dr. Caldwell officiated. Only the immediate friends of the family were present.

Obituary.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., May 2.—L. C. Segee, a respected citizen of this town, died last night.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, May 2.—Cotton dull; uplands, 14⅞c.; Orleans, 15⅛c. Flour firmer; State $5·83; Ohio, $6·25@6·85; Western, $5·85@7·15; Southern, $6·65@9. Wheat is held 2@3c. higher. Corn firmer and stock scarce; mixed Western, 80@81c. Oats firm; Ohio, 65@68c. Beef steady. Pork quiet. Lard steady. Whisky, 93c½.

THE PUTNAM MURDER.

Funeral of the Victim—The Family of the Villain Foster.

Funeral services over the body of Avery D. Putnam, the victim of the recent street car assassination, were held at his late home, No. 8 Cottage place, yesterday afternoon at 1 o'clock. There was a large attendance of mourners, including many of Mr. Putnam's associates in business.

Beyond a passing allusion to the "sudden" death of Mr. Putnam, no reference was made in the services to the tragic nature of his fate. The 200 people who assembled in front of the house were decorous in manner, but denounced the assassin in earnest terms. In addition to the two cards issued by Mr. Putnam's business associates, the Antioch Baptist Church, of which Mr. Putnam was a member, has tendered a memorial of sympathy to his family.

The father of Foster, a reputable, upright citizen, for many years past a resident of East Nineteenth street, and long an extensive builder and contractor, is almost overcome by the position in which his wild, reckless son has placed himself. He has not spoken to him for several years, but, nevertheless, will exert every influence to save him. Able counsel have already been engaged, and the case will be contested by them from the beginning of proceedings to-day by the Coroner to the end of the trial before the highest court to which the case can be carried. A younger son of Mr. Foster, employed by a drug firm down town, was one of the party of Americans assailed several months ago and severely wounded by some fanatical Spaniards in Havana for no other offense than wearing neck-ties of blue, the Cuban national colors.

An application to release Cunningham, the car-driver, on bail, was refused by Coroner Young.—*New York Tribune, to-day.*

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Prison Cases.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Finletter.

Petty prison cases were tried to-day.

George Williams pleaded guilty to the charge of stealing a roll of goods from the front of a store.

John Bell pleaded guilty to the charge of stealing a thirty-dollar watch and $60 in money from a man who occupied the same room with him in a boarding-house.

Joseph Moore pleaded guilty to the charge of stealing clothing valued at $50 from a room-mate.

Mary Ann Saunders pleaded guilty to a charge of assault and battery.

Nelson Reeves was acquitted of a charge of assault and battery upon his wife.

Joseph Morrow was acquitted of a charge of larceny, proof being made that he was insane, and not responsible for his acts.

Tom Holland was put on trial on the charge of maintaining a disorderly nuisance, namely, the Pittsburg House on Front street, below Walnut.

James A. Kearnan, a prisoner, testified that he had lived in Holland's house up to the date of his arrest by Holland in January last, and that it was a disorderly brothel, the inmates being thieves and bawds; there were frequent rows there, and often strangers were robbed. When cross-examined he said that before he went to prison this last time, his business was that of attending to gambling rooms in Dock street and at No. 929 Chesnut street.

When asked who kept the places he declined to answer, until Judge Finletter said he was bound to tell, and then he said Woolery kept the one in Dock street and Charley Kaine the one in Chesnut street. His previous calling he declined to tell on the ground that it would criminate him.

The next witness was a woman, who said she had been taken to this house by her husband; he deserted her, and Holland compelled her to degrade herself in order to pay board. She came from Reading originally, and before going to Holland's had been employed at the mills at Manayunk.

At the close of our report, the case had not been concluded.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Tuesday, May 2, 1871.

The usual weekly statement of our city national banks last night was one of the most favorable which we have had to report for many weeks past. All the items show increased strength. The deposits are higher by $1,006,529, the legal-tenders by $770,969, specie by $67,505, and the loans by $269,947. The latter figure does not exhibit the real condition of the banks, the demand having suffered a serious falling off during most of the past week. Business at the banks has not been as large as in the preceding week, yet more has been done than usual in the way of loans. Rates to-day are exceedingly easy, and the demand both for call and time loans very moderate.

Gold is quiet but steady at 111¼@111⅜, closing at the latter.

Government bonds were in demand and stronger on nearly all the list.

Stocks were not very active, but universally strong. Sales of new City 6's at 103.

Reading Railroad was very active, selling at 55·31@55⅜. Pennsylvania was steady, with sales at 64¼, ex-div. Sales of Oil Creek and Allegbany at 53⅝; Camden and Amboy at 126; and Lehigh Valley at 61⅝@61¾.

Canal stocks were firm, with sales of Schuylkill at 8¾ and Morris preferred at 116½. 35¼ was bid for Lehigh.

The balance of the list was in good request, but the only sale was in Fulton Coal at 5⅝. Hestonville was in demand at 21¼, without sales.

—The progress of the new United States loan is shown by the following communication from the Treasury Department:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 1, 1871.—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.—Gentlemen:—Subscriptions received from national banks this day as follows:—

Holly, Michigan, First National..............$20,000
Nashua, N. H., Indian Head National........ 25,000
Augusta, Ga., National Bank of..............500,000

Total subscriptions to date, $62,318,700.

Very respectfully,
JOHN P. BIGELOW, Chief of Loan Division.

—Dividends have been declared by our city banks as follows:—

Girard National Bank	6	per cent.
Mechanics' "	6	" "
Corn Exchange "	6	" "
Commercial "	5	" "
Union "	5	" "
Manufacturers' "	5	" "
Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank	5	" "
National Bank of Commerce	5	" "
Commonwealth Bank	5	" "
National Bank of Northern Liberties	10	" "
People's Bank of Philadelphia	5	" "
Southwark National Bank	8	" "

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$2000 W Jer 6s....100½	760 sh O C & A R.f5. 53⅝
$3500 City 6s, New.103	20 sh Reading R... 55⅝
$250 Sch N 6s, 82. 79	100 do.....b10.55·31
$1000 Sc N 6s '85... 78½	500 do.........55·31
$500 Leh Con ln.... 87	42 do......... 55⅝
$130 C & A 6s 83... 93¼	200 do.....s60. 55⅝
$1000 Leh gold L... 90½	300 do.........55·31
$5000 O C & A 7s.b30 87	500 do.....b15. 55⅝
75 sh Cam & Am..126	760 do......... 55⅝
5 sh Leh Val R.... 61⅝	100 sh Penna R.b45. 64¼
34 do......... 61¾	28 do......... 64¼
10 sh Mor Cl pf.b5.116½	200 do.....b30. 64¼
100 sh Sch Nv. 8¾	100 do......... 64⅜
200 sh Fulton Cl.... 5⅝	8 sh Girard Bk.... 64¼
100 sh Hestonville.. 21¼	

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 Hunt & B Top 2d mt bds.... 84	260 sh Penna R.... 62⅝
$1000 do......... 84½	100 do.....s60. 62⅝
$5000 C & A m 6s,'89 94	70 do....... 62¾
900 sh Reading R... 55⅜	100 do.....c&p. 62⅞
1143 sh Fulton Cl.... 5½	260 do......... 63
14 sh Norrist'n R... 86½	100 sh Leh N...b30. 35¼
100 sh Leh V R.... 62	50 do......... 35⅜

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 116⅞@117⅛; do. 1862, 110⅞@111⅛; do. 1864, 110⅞@111⅛; do. 1865, 110⅞@111⅛; do. 1865, new, 113⅛@113⅜; do. 1867, do. 113⅛@113⅜; do. 1868, do. 113⅛@113⅜; 10-40s, 109⅜@109⅝. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 115⅛@115⅜; Gold, 111¼@111⅜; Silver, 106½@108; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 89½@90; Central Pacific Railroad, 100½@100¾; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 81¼@81¾.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117@117¼; 5-20s of 1862, 111@111¼; do. 1864, 111@111¼; do. 1865, 111@111¼; do., July, 1865, 113⅛@113⅜; do., July, 1867, 113⅛@113⅜; do. July, 1868, 113⅛@113⅜; 10-40s, 109⅜@109⅝. U. S. Pacific R. R. Currency 6s, 115⅛@115⅜. Gold, 111⅜@111⅜.

Market strong.

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M........110⅜ | 10·52 A. M..........110⅞
10·50 " ....110⅞ | 12·25 P. M..........111¼

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, May 2.—The Flour market is dull at yesterday's quotations. The demand is confined to the wants of the home consumers, whose purchases foot up 600 barrels, including superfine at $5 25@5·50; extras at $5·75@6; Wisconsin extra family at $7; Minnesota do. do. at $7@7·25; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6·50@7; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $7@7·75; and fancy brands at $8@9·50, as in quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $5·50@5·62½. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

The demand for Wheat is limited, and confined to the immediate wants of the local millers. Sales of 1500 bushels at $1·50@1·60 for Western red; $1·60@1·65 for amber, and $1·67@1·80 for white. Rye is nominal at $1·10@1·15 for Pennsylvania. Corn is firm, and there is less offering. Sales of yellow at 76@77c. and Western mixed at 74@76c. Oats are unchanged. 5000 bushels Pennsylvania and Western sold at 64@65c. In Barley and Malt no sales were reported.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $30 per ton.

In Seeds nothing worthy of notice doing.

Provisions are inactive, and prices have a downward tendency.

Whisky is firm. Sales of Western iron-bound at 93c. and 30 barrels Pennsylvania wood-bound at 92c.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..................MAY 2

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

8 A. M.........64 | 11 A. M.......71 | 2 P. M.......76

SUN RISES........... 4·59 MOON SETS........... 3·53
SUN SETS............ 6·55 HIGH WATER........ ..

(By Cable.)

LIVERPOOL, May 1.—Arrived, ships Vanguard, City of Richmond, and Tippoo Saib, from New Orleans; Rosita, from Galveston; and Florence Treat, from Savannah.

LONDON, May 2.—The steamship Rhein, from New York, touched at Southampton this morning.

Steamship Nestorian, from Portland, touched at Moville this morning.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Vulcan, Wilcox, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Frank, Pierce, New York, do.
Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, New York, do.
Bark Viatu, Olsen, Borgo, Penrose, Massey & Co.
Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Fairy Queen, Wilson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Juniata, Hoxie, 4 days and 8 hours from New Orleans via Havana, with cotton, etc., and 43 passengers to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Passengers:—Thomas H. Barker; P. J. Traquier; Miss M. Garrison; Mrs. E. Parsons; James Farrell; James Wright; Thomas Walker; G. S. Husted; Emil Thielaus; John Titus; Rosendo Socane; John Peoples; Mrs. Marian Gurtis; Felipe Rodrigues; Don Juan Osemie; Don Carlos Estrada, wife, and three children; Mrs. V. Estrada; Cyrus Thompson; Mrs. Eliza Hammond; Thomas Abelle; Don Juan Monson; Lorenzo Closseus; Dr. James Hall; S. W. S. Hall, wife, and two children; Jacob M. Duncan; R. H. Morris; David Anderson; John H. Raymond; Joseph McShane; Patrick Friel; John Mulligan; John Dailey; John Donovan; James Cummings; Mr. and Mrs. S. V. Devens.

Steamship Whirlwind, Sherman, 36 hours from Providence, with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co.

Steamer J. S. Shriver, Webb, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer Bristol, Wallace, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Br. bark Express, Nickerson, 70 days from Newcastle, Eng., with mdse. to ——.

Barkentine Ann Wheaton, Freddle, 32 days from Pernambuco, with sugar to Albert F. Damon.

Brig Ortolan, Lehman, 6 days from Cardenas, with molasses to Isaac Hough & Morris—vessel to Warren & Gregg.

Brig John Welsh, Jr., Vanselow, 8 days from Cardenas, with sugar and molasses to S. & W. Welsh.

Schr Robert Caldwell, McCormick, 8 days from Sagua, with sugar to S. & W. Welsh.

Schr D. B. Doane, Veazie, 8 days from Sagua, with molasses to S. & W. Welsh.

Schr George E. Staples, McGregor, 10 days from Matanzas, with molasses to H. W. Bartol—vessel to Souder & Adams.

Schr M. A. Fisk, Fisk, 9 days from Havana, with sugar to John Mason & Co.

Schr H. W. McColley, Hubbard, from Wilmington, N. C., with lumber to W. A. Levering.

MEMORANDA.

Steamer Achilles, Colburn, fm Georgetown, D. C., arrived at New Haven 6 A. M. to-day.

Ship Marcia Greenleaf, Given, from Liverpool March 20, with mdse. to Penrose, Massey & Co.

Ship W. J. Hatfield, Page, 73 days from Liverpool via St. Thomas, with mdse. to Penrose, Massey & Co.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, May 1.—9 barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light:—

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, May 1.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

C. N. Sabey, Rudolph, James Frazee, M. F. Hannigan, F. C. King, A. Allison, S. C. Clark, W. Althouse, C. McCaffrey, W. Walker, S. B. Pomeroy, Liberator, M. Bartlett, Kate Mayer, and Thomas Maloney, all with coal for New York.

Samuel Morrell, with coal, for Philadelphia.

G. C. Gere and Hope, the latter for Wilmington, left with those reported yesterday.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, May 2.—Weather,—Splendid morning; cerulean sky last night, every twinkling star developed, indicating awful weather; in nautical parlance, "a weather-breeder." Barometer, 4·30 A. M., 30 1-20. L. S. C.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, May 2.—The following boats leave in tow to-day:—

J. S. Mason, with lumber to H. Croskey & Co.
Samuel Christ, with lumber to Taylor & Betts.
Verona and Pinola, with coal to R. Gawtarop.
Forey & Foote, with coal to Haas & Brenizer.
E. R. Postlethwaite, with lumber to W. S. Lloyd & Co.
J. H.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

RUFFIANISM ON RAILS.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

It is getting to be a serious question whether the cars of some of our city passenger lines are not, at certain hours of the night, the most dangerous places to which a respectable citizen can resort. The murderous attack upon Mr. Putnam, last Wednesday evening, occurred in a respectable part of the city, and at a time when the streets ought to be comparatively safe. Yet it was a long while before any assistance was rendered to the dying man, and we may almost say it was by mere accident that the murderer was arrested. Foster, at any rate, went home without molestation, and, if he had not been recognized by one who knew him, he would probably have escaped scot free. The common complaint that the police are never at hand when they are wanted is unfair. The beats are long, and though the men be never so watchful and zealous, murder may easily be committed without their knowledge. The alarming fact suggested by the Putnam homicide is that street-cars afford such a safe and convenient field of operations for the robber, the bruiser, and the tipsy roue, unless drivers and conductors can be made to take some other view of their duties than now, seems to be accepted.

It is hard to read the newspaper accounts of this tragedy without indignation at the brutal indifference of the conductor who could hurry away and leave a dying man senseless in the road, and a much stronger feeling toward the driver, who is now in jail on suspicion of complicity in the outrage. We shall not prejudge these two men. There may be extenuation of the conduct of the one, and the circumstances which throw suspicion upon the other may be incorrectly reported. But the case has called out a great number of communications from passengers who have experienced the dangers of the city cars, and there is no doubt that on several of the roads robberies and assaults, winked at by the drivers and conductors, are comparatively common. There are certain lines which the pot-house politicians and strikers are understood to use for the benefit of their friends, and on which a ruffian who has rendered good service to the party at primary meetings and on days of election is always sure of a situation. And men who know something of the dark side of city life have often noticed that pimps and pickpockets on these roads are generally on terms of confidential intimacy with the company's employes. The writer of these lines saw a gang of thieves make an attempt upon a gentleman's pocket on a front car-platform, but, being foiled, they jumped off and escaped. The conductor then came forward and laughingly remarked to the driver that "they didn't do it as well as usual to-night." In reply to a question, he admitted that the same gang "worked his car" every night. "Do you mean to say that you let them do it?" "Well, it's none of my business. I'd only get myself into trouble if I said anything,"—a sentiment in which the driver heartily concurred. On the same line we saw a tipsy brute fall headlong three times into a lady's lap, and the conductor, when asked to put him out, plumply refused. We suppose that was "none of his business" either. There is at least one line on which men in the most offensive stage of drunkenness have full license to annoy other passengers and terrify women; on which respectable ladies are hardly safe from insult at any time, and if insulted will get no protection from the conductor. We do not mean the line on which Mr. Putnam was killed; but it seems, from the events of Wednesday evening, that the regulations of that road also give drunken men the right to do pretty much as they please in the cars, provided they have paid five cents and are acquainted with the driver.

It has been proposed to remedy these disorders by giving railroad hands the power to make arrests, holding the companies responsible for whatever abuse they may make of their authority. That plan would probably aggravate the evil in a city like New York. Conductors have already the right to expel from their cars anybody who is dangerous to the other passengers, or who offends against decency by intoxication, profanity, and so on. What we want is an order from the companies that this right shall be rigidly exercised. Conductors must understand that their duties are not confined to making time, packing passengers, and collecting fares. They are bound to protect their passengers in person and property. They are not to laugh while pockets are picked, nor to look on while women are abused by drunkards, nor to let the friends of the driver chase young ladies from one corner of the car to another, and then dash out the brains of any gentleman who interferes to protect them. Here is a lesson from the mournful tragedy of last week which surely can be learned without much trouble. While the horror of that assassination is still fresh, we wish a few of the directors of city car companies would spend a day and night in travelling over their lines and seeing for themselves the rampant ruffianism for which they are responsible

CAN THE GERMANS UNITE WITH AMERICAN REPUBLICANS?

From the N. Y. Times.

In the comments made by some of our contemporaries on our recent articles urging the necessity of incorporating more of the German-American population in the Republican ranks, there have been assumptions made which we desire, once and for all, to correct.

We have not been urging a "boundless revel of lager," as a means of winning over these voters, as the *Tribune* persists in stating, nor, as assumed by the Brooklyn *Union*, have we recommended giving up "American habits" for German. What we urge is simply this:—The Republican party was not formed to support reforms in drinking habits any more than to advance reforms in religion. It has its definite municipal and national objects in the field of politics, objects which are sufficiently remote and sufficiently difficult of attainment to satisfy the most energetic and ardent reformer. They are primarily to preserve the fruits of the war at the South, to conduct the National Government economically and with careful regard to the resources of the nation, and to promote municipal purity and honesty.

The latter object in New York city just now looms up over all others, and affects the daily comfort and prosperity of every inhabitant. To attain this, to purify the city from official corruption and dishonesty, to restore its good name and make its citizenship an honor rather than a disgrace, we need the votes of a large body of respectable and orderly citizens, who are now mainly against us—we mean the German-Americans of New York State. These, though substantially in sympathy with the Republicans and bitterly opposed to the Catholic Irish, are driven from our ranks by the attempt of many of our friends to urge extreme abstinence legislation on the party. We need not say to the readers of the *Times* that we have the highest respect for the motives and objects of the "Temperance" party. We should regret seeming in any way to obstruct their legitimate and moral work. They are struggling with the most gigantic evil of modern civilization, and they do it consistently by themselves abstaining entirely from even innocent indulgence. Still, their field is the moral one, not the political. Extreme legislation will only produce reaction. The Republican party is, moreover, not the organization for their efforts. They should form a "total abstinence" party, apart from all political organizations. Neither can we forget, when these reformers urge extreme legislation for the laboring classes, that the great majority of the American middle classes do now in their own homes indulge in moderate and innocent drinking, which such laws would not check.

It is also a great mistake, which those who have argued against us in this matter have made, that the Germans demand nothing but unbounded license. The Germans, it is true, have had for generations very different social habits from our own. They are mainly natives of wine countries, and, as is the custom of such people the world over, are in the habit of drinking, in family and socially, somewhat freely of light beers and wines, which are much less alcoholic than our cider. As a general thing, they are less given to intoxication than our own people or the Irish. In arriving here, under a different climate, with stronger liquors in use and dearer wines, and among a people of different social customs, the more sensible part of them see the propriety and necessity of somewhat changing their habits. They behold every day, in the Irish quarters of the city, and in the American bar-rooms, the frightful effects of unrestrained whisky and rum drinking. They see the long roll of crimes against persons and property every Monday morning, committed on the Sunday in our corner groceries and rum shops. Now, we should be doing violence to all that we know of the good sense of the German-Americans, if we did not suppose that they were open to any reasonable compromise on the subject of public drinking. There is one, for instance, very simple and practical, which has not at all been sufficiently considered, but which would make a vast practical difference in public temperance; that is, a law forbidding the sale of any liquor in places where provisions were sold, thus taking away the incessant temptation from laborers and women who are running up accounts or making purchases in groceries. Then, again, the distinction which could be easily made between selling alcoholic liquors and beers. Or still further, the permitting the opening of beer gardens on Sunday afternoon. Any, or all of these compromises would, we believe, be acceptable to the great majority of the German Americans, simply on the grounds of public policy and general welfare; the community having the right to preserve a part of one day for its own repose or order, and to forbid dangerous stimulants to the working and other classes when they were most likely to be tempted to criminal actions.

Our own reformers, however, would unhesitatingly reject any such compromises, on the ground of conscience. But the sensible and wise citizen, seeing that in a great cosmopolitan city like this he could not make all the people what he would have them, either in religion or morals, would be glad of the second best thing—to preserve some order and temperance, and check extreme indulgence and crime. United, the German and American Republicans could accomplish this; separated, we have what we see now—corruption in government and unlimited license in social habits.

DEMOCRATIC DISTRUST OF THE PEOPLE.

From Harper's Weekly (Edited by Geo. Wm. Curtis.)

One of the most suggestive facts in our political history is that the Democratic party has been for many years the organization of all the aristocratic and anti-American elements of our society. Twenty years ago the sole great policy of that party was the extension and confirmation of slavery. The slave-holding class was as haughty, although not as refined and educated, an aristocracy as any in the world. In circles where the "Southern" influence was supreme the political and social sentiment was purely medieval. Under the dominance of this sentiment in the Southern States all the guarantees of liberty were despised, and its express constitutional stipulations were disregarded. Yet this aristocratic class and this sentiment called themselves Democratic, and absolutely controlled the Democratic party. At the same time every young man becoming interested in politics observed that if any body had a cynical contempt for the people, or disdained their capacity to govern themselves wisely, and extolled a "strong," paternal government, like that of Austria, he was sure to be a Democrat. And at length, when the aristocratic interest, fearing to lose control of the Government, attempted its destruction in order to found a new system upon the worst form of human slavery, the conspiracy was perfected in a Democratic cabinet and Congress, was maintained in the field by Democrats, and was morally sustained by the Democratic party.

The attempt to destroy a free popular government by those who called themselves Democrats having failed, the restoration of the Union followed. Against the protestations of the Democratic party emancipation had been effected, and the disturbed States were full of two classes—the freedmen and the late rebels. True to its aristocratic instinct, the Democratic party struggled to retain all that could be saved of slavery, and established black codes, introducing among freemen a system of caste. The mischiefs were evident, and the scheme was defeated. Equal civil rights were secured by the equal ballot, and this also against the most strenuous hostility of the party called Democratic. Throughout the epoch of reconstruction the policy of equal rights among American citizens, which is the distinction of the American system, was doggedly resisted by the anti-American and aristocratic spirit which inspired the Democrats; and the party which had attempted the overthrow of the Government because its lawful tendency seemed to be adverse to the extension of slavery, and which sullenly demanded that those whom it could not keep slaves should not be made equal citizens, denounced the party of liberty and union as despotic, because it would not immediately deliver the freedmen to the mercies of those whose hands were yet dripping with the blood of loyal citizens.

It is not less observable that the tone of the Democratic press, as it is called, is in harmony with this tendency to distrust the people. Through the war it alluded gently to the British Tories who favored the rebellion, and sneered at the English Liberals. When Goldwin Smith, one of our best friends, came to this country in 1864, this press steadily depreciated him and his work in influencing English opinion. Meanwhile, true to the same instinct, the most servile lackeys of the French Emperor were to be found in the American Democratic press. Abroad it toadied to Louis Napoleon and patronized John Bright, while at home it steadily ridiculed the unfortunate colored citizens, sneered at the Southern leaders who honorably accepted the results of the war, and heaped the most fulsome adulation upon those who did not. The first Democratic National Convention after the war was controlled by the same old spirit of hatred of equal popular rights. Even the earthquake had not shaken off the dominance of the slave-holding aristocracy. So abject had been the submission of the party to a spirit utterly antagonistic to American principles that it was helpless in the grasp of Wade Hampton and his Southern friends, and the Democratic party, therefore, went into the last Presidential election, as it had entered upon the elections of a generation, as the party of hostility to equal rights and aristocratic distrust of the people.

The latest illustrations of this spirit are not less significant. Among the most striking is the alliance of the Democratic party with the most despotic and reactionary school of the Roman Catholic Church. That Church has a clearly defined political policy in this country, which is fatal to the permanence of a free popular system, and of that policy the Democratic party is the supple servant. So fearful is it of offending that Church that the Democratic press is either silent upon the political regeneration of Italy or sneers at it, while it is forced by the same fear to fawn upon the Church by depreciating the importance of Dr. Dollinger's excommunication. So also in the Democratic Congressional caucus to prepare an address to the people, Senator Saulsbury, of Delaware, is reported to have said that the Democratic party of his State would not consent to acquiescence in the equal rights of citizens; and the representative man of the party from the West has taken the same ground, and is sustained by the most influential Southern Democratic presses and politicians.

But in the State of New York, where the party is thoroughly organized under the Tammany leadership, the contempt for the people is most manifest. Without permitting even the reading of their edicts in the Legislature, and, of course, without tolerating debate, the Democratic leaders have applied the usurpation of the Erie bill to municipal government. Officers whom the people had elected for a year or for two years are retained in office for two and three years more than their elected term! The leaders have also decreed that four officers in the city, two of whom only were elected by the people, and one of whom has had his term extended after election for two years more, shall levy and disburse all the city taxes!

The details of this imperial system we have heretofore exposed. It is so ingeniously constructed that while, as in Louis Napoleon's in France, there is the form of a popular election, the authority and terms of subsequent appointment are such that the whole power resides in officers who are not elected by the people, and whose terms are more than double that of the appointing officer, who, by the enormous concentration of patronage in their hands, is necessarily their puppet and tool. Executive responsibility is thus annihilated; and such is the total disregard of the ordinary safeguards of a free popular system in a party which has for more than a generation despised equal rights, and defended slavery as the foundation of free institutions, that if the Democratic leaders had decided that the terms of the appointed—which are the real—offices in the system should be twenty years instead of five, the decision would have been ratified with the same utter disregard of the ordinary forms of legislation.

In presence of such facts party heat is impertinent. The question is of the practicability and permanence of American institutions. Here is a party which has always opposed equal liberty, which instinctively affiliates abroad with the most absolute and reactionary policy, which at home is the ally of the Roman Church in its assault upon the public school system, which includes the Ku-klux and every enemy of the Union, and which now, in the State of New York, strikes with the Erie bill at the right of property-holders to elect their agents, and by its amended charter abolishes popular government in the city. This party is strong, rich, organized, unscrupulous. It is the servant of the combined capital of enormous corporations, and its corrupt methods are so notorious that of themselves they justly excite anxiety for the future of the country. It is supported by ignorance, by class jealousy, by hatred of race, by disaffection to the Government. Is this a party which can safely obtain control of the national administration?

It is a patriotic, not a party question. It appeals to every intelligent Democrat, and it appeals especially to those Republicans who, in presence of such a peril, ardently engage in the quarrel of their party in New York. It appeals no less to the Republicans of Ohio and of Missouri who seek to raise the party standard—an effort in which we cordially sympathize—that they do it in a manner that will strengthen our own party, and not the enemy. It appeals to the American faith in the people and in free popular institutions, that it shall defeat those who distrust and despise both, and who are leagued fast with the foes of intelligence and liberty. Indeed, the only doubt of the issue in 1872 springs from indifference or blindness to the fact that the paramount question is whether—whatever the faults of Republican measures and men—the party that we have described, whatever its professions may be, can safely be intrusted with the Government.

THE GERMANS IN POLITICS AND PENNSYLVANIA.

From the N. Y. World.

One of the worst features of the war carried on by the railroad corporations against the coal miners and their association is the attempt to create national antagonisms between the working men of different races employed in the mines, as well as among the inhabitants generally throughout the coal regions. A month ago the agents of the companies thought they had succeeded in breaking up the union by means of jealousies stirred up among the Germans, Irish, Scotch, and Welsh against the two chief officers of the association, who are English by birth. But the men were wise enough to see through the scheme, and by their own voluntary action restored the most perfect harmony. This time the companies have been shrewder. It appears that the men whom they engaged in Castle Garden and sent up on a special train so as to arrive at Scranton in the middle of the night were Germans; and when some of the men of the union were suspected of an intention to interfere with them the whole German population of the neighborhood was appealed to to protect their countrymen against the "villanous Irish," who were said to be at the bottom of it. But the Germans, however much they may determine to protect their countrymen from injustice, are not likely to permit themselves to be used "*um anderen Leuten die Kastanien aus dem Feuer zu holen.*" They of all people in the world understand how that game has been played on them for a century past, and how the persistent playing off of one nationality against the other—Prussian against Badenser, Austrian against Saxon—cheated them of their liberties. They can see the *role* which the radical party has sketched out for them in politics admirably represented in a recent number of *Harper's Weekly*, where a German and an Irishman are playing see-saw upon a barrel, while a radical bank, railroad, and tariff monopolist has his hands in their pockets and his jug at the spigot. This is the *role* which the Germans are expected to play in national politics as well as in the coal-miners' strike. So, at least, would the radical monopolists have it.

JOHN-JACK.

From the Golden Age (Edited by Theodore Tilton).

John-Jack, in the story, was an eccentric individual, who fancied he was two persons in one—John the good, and Jack the bad. These two in one often argued violently with each other—John reasoning against Jack's evil courses, and Jack vindicating himself on the ground of his innate depravity. Sometimes John would get a strong grip on Jack, but more often Jack reigned dominant over John. Between the two, whoever was in the ascendancy, there was a civil (or rather an uncivil) war—an unending feud which agitated the one general and tempest-tossed breast of double and divided John-Jack.

In like manner, for a few months past, the two wings of the Democratic party—the better and the worse, the humane and the cruel, the law-abiding and the Ku-klux—have been wrestling with each other in a John-Jack strife. The *World*, and some of its followers at the North, have uttered the reasonable voice of John, saying, "bygones must be bygones; the amendments must be sustained; and the negro shall be unmolested." But, on the other hand, a dozen or more of the old-fashioned fire-eating presses throughout the South, with some at the North to borrow and propagate their flames, have replied in the temper of Jack, saying, "We mean to repudiate the amendments; we shall show no quarter to the negro; and we are reaching out our bloody hand into the past to bring back the old *regime*." And so a John-Jack controversy rages within the Democratic party; a debate between its inner voices, but heard outside; a colloquy between its nobler and its baser self; a struggle which may end in the victory of reason on the one hand, or of madness on the other.

Just at this point, the Democratic members of Congress have issued an address to the people of the United States—a sort of Parthian arrow which, in their retreat from Washington, they have let fly at the Federal Administration. Their attitude towards the Republican party does not interest us; this attitude is, of course, a partisan hostility—expressed in criticisms more or less just; but the policy which they propose for the Democratic party—their own future career—excites our profound attention. Having spoken, what have they said? Is it the language of John or Jack? It is a mid-way, non-committal, half-muteness, in which we hear neither John's declaration of good intent, nor Jack's counter-statement of purposed mischief. There is the best of reasons for this diplomatic vagueness. The Democrats in Congress, who are the authors of this address, consisting, as they do, both of bad and good men, or, in other words, both of Johns and Jacks, wanted their document to utter, not a discordant, but a harmonious voice; and as the whole body of signers could not speak collectively either as John or as Jack, the pronunciamento was made to exclude everything Johnsonian on the one hand, and everything Jacksonian on the other. No party prospectus was ever more meaningless on the chief point concerning which the people to whom it is addressed want to know its meaning; and that is, the future policy of the Democratic party in reference to the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments. On this momentous subject, this address is what Rufus Choate would have styled "a glittering generality." The Democratic party itself does not know what policy this manifesto manifests—whether John is determined that Jack shall not interfere with the amendments, or whether Jack is to put a gag in John's mouth, and then "cry havoc and let slip the dogs of war." John takes up the document and reads what it says of "the rights which every freeman cherishes," and of "the best guarantees of law and order," and of throwing round "the humblest citizen, wherever he may be, the protecting ægis of those safeguards of personal liberty which the fundamental laws of the land assure:"—all this John reads with delight, and then says to Jack, "This means that the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments are to be sustained, and the negro is to be protected under them;" but Jack replies in hot blood, "It means no such thing. On the contrary, just as for fifty years the Declaration of Independence did not, in the South, include the negro, so now these amendments shall be, to him, a similar mockery. And since there was always in the South, as in the North, a constitutional guarantee of free speech, and yet there was never any free speech in one-half the Union, so now, in that same half, these constitutional amendments, guaranteeing the civil and political liberty of the negro, shall be treated as Republican promises made to the ear which a Democratic administration shall break to the hope." And so the Democratic members of Congress, in their address, have stimulated, rather than healed, the controversy between John and Jack. Notwithstanding the mock gravity, and the sad-embroidered solemnity, and the semi-pathetic sweetness of this manifesto, it is nevertheless "a trumpet of an uncertain sound." It forecasts neither one policy nor another. It gives no assurance whether the Democratic party mean to protect the negro against the Ku-klux, or to re-enforce the Ku-klux against the negro.

Sitting as independent critics of the political situation—looking dispassionately on a game which we have no hand in playing—we give it as our prophetic opinion (worthless as such horoscopes may be) that John can win, but Jack must lose, the next Presidential election for the Democratic party. Three years ago at Tammany Hall, if John had been allowed to nominate Chief Justice Chase, and Jack had been prevented from nominating Frank Blair, the Democratic party would in all probability have won the great battle which they then lost. Jack's disposition is to rule or ruin. Having ruled the party to its ruin, the question for that party now to settle is, whether or not John shall rise to the dignity of the succession, and by asserting that moral force which, in its majestic onset, sometimes stuns, stupefies, and conquers brutish violence, compel Jack to yield in 1872 to the wholesome counsels which he despised in 1868.

For our own part, if John shall become the thorough master of Jack, we shall be willing to see him become the chosen master of us all. But at present the John-Jack struggle between the *World* and the party which it is attempting to inspire—a struggle in which the Congressional address-makers have studiously taken part—a struggle which consists of good advice in the North and of midnight assassinations in the South—this struggle between John and Jack is, in its present stage, like a controversy between Jacob's voice and Esau's hand. Who can trust a political party whose leader is John-Jack?

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The next academic year begins on September 28, 1871.

The first examination for admission to Harvard College will begin June 29, at 8 A. M. The second examination for admission to Harvard College, and the examinations for admission to the Scientific and Mining Schools, will begin September 28. The requisites for admission to the College have been changed this year. There is now a mathematical alternative for a portion of the classics. A circular describing the new requisites and recent examination papers will be mailed on application.

UNIVERSITY LECTURES.—Thirty-three courses in 1870-71, of which twenty begin in the week February 12-19. These lectures are intended for graduates of colleges, teachers, and other competent adults (men or women). A circular describing them will be mailed on application.

THE LAW SCHOOL has been reorganized this year. It has seven instructors, and a library of 16,000 volumes. A circular explains the new course of study, the requisites for the degree, and the cost of attending the school. The second half of the year begins February 13.

For catalogues, circulars, or information, address J. W. HARRIS,

2 6 3m Secretary.

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FROM YESTERDAY'S FIFTH EDITION.

FROM THE STATE.

The Coal Troubles—The Offer of the Operators—Work Offered to the Miners Throughout the Year, Regardless of the Price of Coal.

POTTSVILLE, May 1.—The following circular has just been issued:—

ANTHRACITE BOARD OF TRADE OF THE SCHUYLKILL REGION, POTTSVILLE, May 1, 1871:—To the Workingmen of Schuylkill, Northumberland and Columbia counties—The *Anthracite Monitor* of the 29th ult. contains the following article:—

Another Ultimatum.

"Below will be found the last ultimatum of the Schuylkill operators, agreed to at Philadelphia on Saturday last. It bears on the face of it plausibility and reason, but when read coolly and deliberately it presents to us a deep laid scheme for the destruction of the W. B. A. through the repudiation of the fundamental principle of the organization, the basis. At the time we write this, we do not know what will be the action of the Executive County board in regard to the acceptance of the proposition, but hope that, instructed by their districts, they will emphatically ignore it. The proposition is not just whatever its friends or those wishing a settlement at any price may say about it. It will rob the miner of their share of percentage on the prices that coal will bring above the basis the next two months, which, if no trickery is used, ought to be considerable, and it gives no guarantee that the operators will continue to work their collieries if prices come down so that they cannot work them to make them pay at the price they at present offer to labor. Hence, by accepting this proposition the men give up their right to the per centage when coal is above $3, which will be for two months at least, and have no promise of steady work after they have done so. It would be much better to accept a $2·75 basis without a sliding scale downward, or the $3 basis with a sliding scale, on the 1870 plan, down to $2·50, and the latter we are in favor of and have been all the time. But the present offer is a trap, a snare and delusion, and bears on its face the impress of the mind of that wily schemer, F. B. Gowan. The men may do as they please, but for us we denounce it as a piece of consummate trickery and deception. Steady work cannot be secured by it. None would more rejoice than me to find this assertion wrong, but it will not be so, and if the men accept they will awake before long to a sense of their folly. Coal will again go down below the basis, and for that reason we advise a sliding scale to $2·50 to provide against the necessity of a suspension when it does fall below, and for the reason that we believe it will fall to$2·50 we oppose the present proposition because we know that the operators will suspend their collieries when it does go down, and after having pocketed the advance above the basis themselves they will leave the men in the lurch."

The proposition we made on April 22 does not admit of any such construction as put upon it in the above article and we charge the author of it with falsely and maliciously attempting to mislead you to your great injury. We now again assert that we made this offer in good faith, and with the firm intention, if it is accepted by you, to continue to work "throughout the year" regardless of the price of coal in the market and subject only to unavoidable causes, such as breakdowns at collieries and want of means of transportation. This we confidently believe we can do, and the editor of the *Monitor* has no right to charge us with "consummate trickery and deception" in this offer until we have had a fair trial.

WILLIAM KENDRICK, President.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Business Before the Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The Supreme Court were engaged four hours announcing opinions to-day. At 3 o'clock Associate Justice Clifford said that in the cases of KNOX against Lee, and Parker against Davis—one from Texas and the other from Massachusetts—the questions had been discussed in this court—first, is the act of Congress known as the Legal-tender act constitutional as to contracts made before its passage; and second, is it valid as applicable to transactions since.

The court now affirm these questions, the Chief Justice and Associate Justices Nelson, Clifford, and Field dissenting from the majority of the court, both as to their premises and conclusions. Justice Clifford said the opinion in these cases would be written out and announced before the close of the term.

Judge Swayne delivered the opinion of the court in the case of Boudinot against the United States, affirming the constitutionality of the internal revenue law extending over Indian Territory as to the tax on spirits and tobacco. Justices Bradley and Davis dissented. Justice Field id not sit in the case.

FROM NEW YORK.

Funeral of Avery D. Putnam.

NEW YORK, May 1.—The funeral of Avery D. Putnam, assaulted on Wednesday night in a street-car by William Foster, occurred to-day at his family residence in Cottage place. There was a very large attendance. The remains were taken to the Providence boat, for interment in Swan Point Cemetery. The stores were closed along the route of the procession. Great numbers of citizens joined the cortege *en route*, swelling it to an immense concourse.

FROM THE WEST.

Suicide in Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 1.—This morning, a gentleman stopping at the Palmer House, who registered his name "S. A. Stricklen, Tennessee," committed suicide by cutting his throat with a pocket knife.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The German butchers met at No. 510 Vine street, last evening, to make arrangements to participate in the peace festival parade. The uniform to be worn is black pants, white market frock, blue sash, and a silk hat. They will ride on horseback, and will turn out about seven hundred men. Mr. Louis Gross is to be Chief Marshal.

—The following gentlemen were appointed yesterday by the Central Presbytery as Commissioners to the General Assembly, which meets in Chicago on the 18th inst.:—Ministers.—Principals—Rev. G. W. Musgrave, D. D., Rev. A. Reed, D. D., Rev. W. T. Eva. Alternates—Rev. A. A. Willits, D. D., Rev. W. O. Johnstone, Rev. James Clark, D. D. Elders.—Principals—Ex-Governor James Pollock, W. J. McElroy, A. Whilldin. Alternates—W. A. Piper, J. A. Gardiner, C. M. Lukens. A memorial was adopted asking the General Assembly to give an "unmistakable" expression of opinion as to the admittance of members to the Church who are engaged in the sale or manufacture of intoxicating liquors.

—The Councils Finance Committee will report favorably the $2,122,000 loan for the Fairmount Park Reservoir; also the appropriation for the drainage of the First ward meadow lands.

—The building fund of the Philadelphia Library is $96,000. The following gentlemen were elected directors yesterday:—George W. Norris, Charles Willing, J. I. Clark Hare, Peter McCall, Henry Wharton, Henry Cramond, James S. Biddle, Henry C. Lea, and John S. Newbold. Lloyd P. Smith, Esq., was elected treasurer.

—The Athletics had their hands full in beating a picked nine yesterday afternoon. The score was 12 to 7.

—The Association for the Relief of Disabled Firemen held a somewhat excited meeting last night, the subject before them being the consideration of the manner in which the $48,000 in the treasury are to be disposed of. Some wanted the society to go on, while others, wanted it wound up. Finally, after much discussion, a committee, consisting of one from each district, was appointed to revise the by-laws and "wind up the association."

Domestic Affairs.

—It is thought that the Ohio Legislature will adjourn to-day.

—A hail storm on Sunday did considerable damage in North Mississippi.

—There is another prospective dead-lock in the Pennsylvania Legislature.

—Ground was broken yesterday by Brigham Young for the Utah Southern Railroad.

—Ex-Governor Manly, of North Carolina, died yesterday afternoon at Raleigh, aged 75 years.

—The Republicans of New Mexico have nominated Colonel J. F. Chaves as Delegate to Congress.

—The Montour Paint Works, at Rupert, Pa., were burned yesterday morning, involving a loss of $20,000.

—General Gordon Granger arrived at Santa Fe on Saturday to assume command of the military district of New Mexico.

—The Democrats of Raleigh yesterday elected William Henry Harrison Holden (brother of the ex-Governor) Mayor of the city.

—Planters estimate that through the Bonnet Carre crevasse a loss in the sugar crop to the extent of twenty thousand hogsheads will result.

Foreign Affairs.

—Private telegraphing in Paris is again entirely suspended.

—Great alarm prevails in Paris, and it is hourly increasing.

—The German peace celebration at Louisville yesterday was a grand affair.

—A series of barricades are being built to encircle completely the city of Paris.

—The French provincial elections have generally resulted in the choice of Conservative Republicans.

—Large numbers of troops moved toward Paris during yesterday, as reinforcements to the army of investment.

—General Dombrowski is now in command of the left bank of the Seine and the forts immediately outside of Paris.

—The firing upon Paris during Sunday night is represented as the most severe that has taken place since the investment.

—The editors of all the moderate journals in Paris have been ordered to be prosecuted, and they are leaving the city as rapidly as possible.

—A quarrel arose on Saturday, in the hall of the Supreme Court, Havana, during which Judge Sitgar slapped the face of Judge Vasques Quiepo. A challenge immediately passed, and a duel was fought with swords, in which both combatants received slight wounds.

—The Sultan of Turkey has presented the United States Government with a magnificent carpet for the East Room of the White House. It was woven at the Imperial factory, occupied a year in its manufacture, weighs fifteen hundred pounds, and is said to be worth $10,000.

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.

Annual Meeting—Female Clinics—Interesting Reports—Election of Managers.

The annual meeting of the contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital was held yesterday afternoon at the Hospital, Eighth street, below Spruce. J. M. Whitall presided. Saunders Lewis, Secretary.

The report of the Board of Managers was submitted, showing the total number of cases treated during the year, 2094; new cases admitted, 1934; number of persons cured or greatly benefited, 1923; outdoor cases which have received medical or surgical aid, 594; recent accidents brought into the institution within twenty-four hours after the occurrence of the mishap, 826; patients remaining in the hospital for the sick, 171.

The expenditures during the year were $47,169·15. Receipts, $56,569·73. Donations and legacies received and added to the endowment fund, $84,272·16. In addition to this sum another bequest of $1000 has been announced, while the relaying of the curbstone on Eighth street, from Spruce to Pine, has been done gratuitously by Messrs. Alexander Derbyshire and John T. Lewis, at a cost to the doners of about $5000. The board have been advised that an effort has been made to procure legislative action to alter the south line of Spruce street, which is entirely without their sanction or approval.

Lectures were delivered to the students of the Women's Medical College in the months of October, November, and December, 1870, and January, February, and March, 1871, chiefly in the wards of the hospital. Mixed lectures have been entirely avoided.

The physicians report that these clinics have much increased their labors, diminishing the time appropriated to patients, and have called the attention of the board to the fact that, while in the session of 1869–70, 500 students (42 of whom were women) attended the hospital clinics, in the session just closed but 206 students (including 32 women) have attended the course. In the absence of any instructions from the contributors, the managers will consider the subject of lectures to females as left entirely to their discretion and judgment. The thirtieth annual report of Dr. Kirkbride, physician in chief and superintendent of the Hospital for the Insane, shows that during the past year that institution has been self-sustaining, and would continue so were it not for the necessity of providing means for contemplated municipal improvements. This refers to the widening of Market street and Haverford road. The grading, curbing, and paving of these streets would involve an outlay of about $60,000.

During the history of the Insane Department, out of 5796 patients admitted, the duration of the disorder in 3025 did not exceed three months, although admittance was not applied for upon the appearance of the disease, but, in many instances, after other treatment had proved unavailing. In concluding their report the board record their testimony to the worth and high character of their late associate, Samuel Morris Waln, who died December 23, 1870. The report was referred to the incoming Board of Managers, with instructions to print so much of it as they might deem expedient.

The following gentlemen were elected Trustees of the Pemberton Trust Fund for purpose of effecting the release of poor debtors:—Benjamin H. Shoemaker, Joseph R. Chandler, Charles Ellis, Edward Townsend and John J. Lyle. Mr. Francis Wells offered the following:—

Resolved, That in disposing of the matter of the medical instruction of women, the Board of Managers be instructed not to adopt any measure the effect of which shall be the exclusion of the students of the Female Medical College from the instructions of the hospital.

Objection being made by several contributors as to the wording of the above, Mr. Wells offered the following substitute, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That this meeting reaffirm the instructions given at the last annual meeting to the Board of Managers, in reference to the clinical instruction of students of the Female Medical College.

(The action of last year, referred to in the above, instructed the Board of Managers, in consultation with the medical staff of the hospital, to arrange for appropriate thorough clinical instruction in the hospital to the students of the Women's Medical College.)

The meeting then went into an election for a Board of Managers to serve the ensuing year, with the following result:—

Treasurer—John T. Lewis.

Managers—Mordecai L. Dawson, John Farnum, William Biddle, Alexander J. Derbyshire, Samuel Mason, Samuel Welsh, Wistar Morris, Jacob B. Jones, Benjamin H. Shoemaker, Alexander Biddle, Joseph B. Townsend, Joseph C. Turnpenny. Adjourned.

Inland Navigation.

Last evening a meeting of "merchants, shippers, and manufacturers interested in the Southern trade, and in the prosperity of the Delaware and Raritan, Chesapeake and Delaware, Albemarle and Chesapeake Canals," was held at room No. 24 Merchants' Exchange. The object of the meeting was to form a company under corporate articles, for establishing a through inland route as far north and south as inland transportation reaches, in connection with the various railroad enterprises connecting therewith.

Mr. L. S. Cropper was selected as chairman, and made a brief speech, in which he said that it was not proposed to interfere with the railways, but to invite their co-operation. That of the Pennsylvania Railroad had already been sought.

The organization is to be based on a definite guarantee of estimated capital hereafter to be fixed, secured by bonds of the several companies, all property returned as stock, for facilitating present and speedy operations, is to be placed as such on appraisement by competent parties. No freight, by any act of the corporation, is to be permitted to be diverted into outside channels.

The new corporation is to be styled the Virginia and Northern Inland Navigation Company, to act under the charter of the North Carolina Transportation and Towboat Company, authorized by the State of Virginia. The line thus formed will run from points south of Wilmington, N. C., to Portsmouth, Va., to Philadelphia, to New York, and thence to points North, East, and West.

Sheriff's Sale.

The following named properties were among those sold at Sheriff's sale yesterday afternoon:—

Four-story brick house, store, and lot, N. side of South street, west of Tenth, 15 feet front, 60 feet deep, $1200.

Brick house and lot, N. E. corner Twenty-fourth and Walnut streets, 20 feet front, 65 feet deep, $1600.

House and lot, S. W. side of Germantown and Perkiomen turnpike road, containing one acre, more or less, $1450.

Two-story stone house, French roof, and lot, S. side of Sansom street, 15 feet west of Thirty-second street, 15 feet front, 75 feet deep, $4000.

Three-story brick house and lot, W. side of Twenty-second street, 80 feet south of Pine street, 20 feet front, 74 feet deep, $1400.

Lot, S. W. side Ridge avenue, 106 feet 1 N. W. Master street, thence S. W. 84 feet 8 in., S. 43 feet ¼ in., W. 16 feet, N. 39 feet 6⅜ in., N. W. 12 feet 2½ in., N. E. 100 feet, S. E. 18 to beginning, $4000.

3-story brick house and lot, E. side Camac street, 66 feet N. Norris street, 16 feet front, 70 feet deep, $1250.

3-story brick house and lot, E. side Camac street, $1150.

3-story brick house and lot E. side Camac street, 16 feet front, 73 feet deep, $1350.

2 two-story brick houses and lot, 180 feet N. Locust street, and 94 feet E. Twelfth street, 37 feet front, 30 feet deep, privilege of 9 feet 2 in. court, $400.

Triangular lot, southeast side Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad, containing 2 acres 14 perches more or less, $33,750.

2-story brick house and lot, southwest corner Montgomery avenue and Front street, 19 feet 6 inches in front, 110 feet deep, $4500.

3-story brick house and lot, north side Wallace street, west of Eighteenth street, 18 feet front, 120 feet deep. Mortgage, $5500—$50. Messuage and land, Germantown, 16 acres and 33 perches, $30,000.

3-story frame, 2-story frame houses and lot, Nicetown lane, 25 feet front, 273 feet 5 inches deep, $100.

House and lot, north side Callowhill street, west of Charles street, 20 feet front, 74 feet deep, $30.

Three-story brick and lot, east side of Woodland Terrace, south of Baltimore avenue, 30 feet front, 135 feet deep, $50.

House and lot, south side of Bolton street, west of Twenty-third street, 112 feet 6 inches front, 93 feet deep, $1500.

Lot, west side of Franklin street, north of Diamond street, 14 feet 2 inches front, 70 feet deep, $2100.

Lot, west side of Franklin street, north of Diamond street, 14 feet 2 inches front, 70 feet deep, $2200.

Lot, west side of Franklin street, north of Diamond street, 14 feet 2 inches front, 70 feet deep, $2200

Lot, west side of Franklin street, north of Diamond street, 14 feet 2 inches front, 70 feet deep, $2100.

THE LEVEES.

The Caving in of the Mississippi Banks, and Why it is all on One Side.

The caving in of all the bluffs on the eastern side of the Mississippi, from Cairo to New Orleans, has led to curious conclusions. It is said that the motion of the earth on its axis, or some result of some general law of nature, must have begotten this uniform and constant abrasion of the eastern shore of the river. Fort Pillow has wholly disappeared.

There is not a vestige of the earthwork erected by General Pillow and others at Randolph. The river has cut cavernous depths for its strong currents beneath the everlasting hills, and these have slowly crumbled and fallen, a grain of sand at a time, into the abysses of the mighty deep. Now and then hillsides have disappeared in a single night, and, curiously enough, this work of desolation goes on mainly upon the eastern side of the river. Here at Memphis, as at Vicksburg, Columbus, Fort Pillow, and Randolph, the resistless, fathomless river, whose course none may anticipate and none can resist, pursues its appointed task with a force and pertinacity which have lessened property values between Wolf river and Fort Pickering many millions of dollars.

Great as is the damage already done by the mighty river, the calamity begotten is steadily progressive, and none can tell when a deflection of the willful current may relieve the anxieties of those owning property along the river shore between the navy yard and Fort Pickering. The city once imagined that in the navy yard it had a basis of a credit to be used in the perfection of its railway system. The Little Rock Railroad at one time was strengthened in its resources by a mortgage on the navy yard. This mortgage subsists, but the property has been disposed of by a power against which chancery may issue its thunders in vain.

Plainly enough, while the river holds its present course there is no assignable limitation to its destructiveness. It is generally conceded that the direction of the current cannot be changed or its forces restrained by any local obstructions. Several miles above the city, where the current turns westwardly, it could be directed into its old channel within the confines of Tennessee. But who shall essay the task? No one individual property-holder, directly interested, will attempt it, and it seems impossible to effect any combination among riparian proprietors.

Those interested lazily look to the city for relief, and the city answers that there is space enough for several cities between the river and Germantown, and that it is none of the business of those unaffected by the flood to pay for or ameliorate the misfortunes of those who speculated on those very chances when they sought lots fronting on the river. If this were not true, the whole of Mississippi should be taxed to replace the losses of those whose river plantations have recently disappeared beneath the flood of the great river.

Would it not be well for those slowly ruined by the abrasions of the bluff and of the eastern shore to hold a meeting? A small sum levied on each owner of property fronting the river would probably save millions of money. The plan proposed is very simple, and costs little, and consists only in diverting the current by devices long used by British engineers in India and Europe. Shall we have such a meeting? or are these sluggish people content to sit quietly by and see the last vestige of their wealth, from the navy yard to Fort Pickering, swept into the Mexican Gulf?—*Memphis Appeal.*

Report of the Louisiana State Engineer.

OFFICE BOARD OF STATE ENGINEERS, NEW ORLEANS, April 26, 1871.—To the Editor of the New Orleans *Times*:—Upon my return from the Bonnet Carre crevasse this evening I found very limited news from the other crevasses, nothing definite or worth publishing.

By telegraph I learn that the river has fallen three inches at Vicksburg and two and a half inches at Baton Rouge, and is now eight feet eight inches below high water of 1867 at Vicksburg and thirteen inches at Baton Rouge below the high water of this year.

I found, on our visit there to-day, that the Bonnet Carre crevasse was eleven hundred feet wide; but the current and waves had decreased in proportion as the black lands have become filled with water and the surroundings of the river lowered.

The high-water mark at Logue's is almost exactly twenty-two feet above the level of Lake Pontchartrain, the levee being over twelve feet high. The natural surface of the ground at Porche's (where the crevasse commenced) is but ten feet above the level of the lake, the slope of the ground towards the lake is at least five feet in the first mile, and therefore when the crevasse broke the slope was seventeen feet in the first mile, twelve feet of which were in the first hundred feet, and the speed of the current and digging effect of such a fall can be appreciated by persons acquainted with our light alluvial soil. To-day the river has fallen, and the plantation is covered with water to the base of the levee. Therefore, I say again, the current through the crevasse has decreased, and probably no more water passes to-day than yesterday.

I am indebted to Colonel Walton for a calculation of the volume of water passing, that he made this morning, before our arrival, which shows that 180,000 cubic feet per second, or one-sixth of the whole volume of the Mississippi river at that point, passes through the crevasse.

The work of saving the ends of the levee is progressing very slowly on account of want of experienced labor, and the changing condition of the field o operations. The steam-pile-driver has got hard aground away from its work, and the hand pile-driver was only at work, which was doing good service at the lower end of the break.

The temporary works at the upper end have been washed away, and it is now exposed to the current and caving gradually. Financial arrangements must be made to prosecute this work with deliberate, systematic, and concentrated labor, or what we are doing will be thrown away. In my opinion, it is utterly useless to attempt to close this crevasse, for the preparations could not be made before the river will fall, and as the damage yet to be done is but little more than a question of a month's duration, and not much in extent, a large expenditure would be thrown away. I hope means will be provided to save the ends of the levee, that less will have to be built. Yours most respectfully,

M. JEFF. THOMPSON,
Chief State Engineer.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

Established in 1854.

WATCHES.

EVERGOING
STEM-WINDERS,
KEY-WINDERS,
QUARTER SECONDS,
MINUTE REPEATERS,
ETC. ETC. ETC.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
No. 608 CHESNUT STREET,
4 25 2m PHILADELPHIA.

GOLD MEDAL REGULATORS.

G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Begs to call the attention of the trade and customers to the annexed letter:—

TRANSLATION.

"I take pleasure to announce that I have given to Mr. G. W. RUSSELL, of Philadelphia, the exclusive sale of all goods of my manufacture. He will be able to sell them at the very lowest prices.

"GUSTAV BECKER,
"First Manufacturer of Regulators,
"Freiburg, Germany.

FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

OVER FIVE MILLIONS ($5,000,000) OF DOLLARS WORTH OF PROPERTY IN THE UNITED STATES HAS ACTUALLY BEEN SAVED BY THE EXTINGUISHER

Within the past three years; while in Philadelphia alone twenty-five fires, endangering property to the extent of HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS, have been extinguished during the past year by the same means. Our Machine is the IMPROVED CARBONIC ACID GAS FIRE EXTINGUISHER, and is indorsed and used by M. Baird & Co., Henry Disston & Son, Benjamin Bullock's Sons, Morris, Tasker & Co., Alan Wood & Co., Lacey & Phillips, Bromley Brothers, S. J. Solms, Charles Enen, Johnson & Co., Rimby & Madeira, Francis Perot & Sons, George W. Childs, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Philadelphia and Boston Steamship Company, Philadelphia and Southern Steamship Company, and many other of our leading business men and corporations.

CAUTION.—All parties in this community are warned against buying or selling "Extinguishers" except those purchased from us or our agents, under penalty of immediate prosecution for infringement.

Our prices have been reduced, and the Machine is now within the reach of every property holder.

N. B.—One style made specially for private residences.

Union Fire Extinguisher Company
OFFICE,
No. 118 MARKET STREET.
[1 28 stuttfrp

COAL.

R. P. OWEN & CO.,
COAL DEALERS,
FILBERT STREET WHARF,
SCHUYLKILL.
3 10 1yf

SNOWDON & RAU'S COAL DEPOT, CORNER DILLWYN and WILLOW Streets.—Lehigh and Schuylkill COAL, prepared expressly for family use at the lowest cash prices. 1 13

INSURANCE.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

PHŒNIX MUTUAL Life Insurance Company,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.,

On the 31st of December, 1870, as made to the Auditor-General's Department.

First.

Guarantee capital stock	$100,000·00
Amount of assessments or instalments on stock paid in cash	16,000·00
Second.	
The value as nearly as may be of the Real Estate held by the company	....
Cash on hand	203,282·80
Cash in Banks, specifying the Banks	
Cash in hands of agents in course of transmission	497,016·43
Amount of Loans secured by bonds and mortgages, constituting the first lien on Real Estate, on which there is less than one year's interest due and owing	1,670,750·00
Amount of Loans on which interest has not been paid within one year	....
Amount of stocks owned by the company, specifying the number of shares and their par and market value:—	
200 sh. Charter Oak Nat. B'k, Hartford, Conn.	$26,000·00
200 " First " " " "	27,400·00
35 " Ætna " " " "	4,375·00
100 " Mercantile " " " "	11,600·00
400 " American " " " "	24,400·00
70 " Farmers' & Mechanics' " "	9,240·00
200 " Phœnix " " " "	30,600·00
100 " First " " Massillon, Ohio.	12,580·00
250 " Toledo " " Toledo, "	31,250·00
199 " Hartford City Gas Light Co.	7,761·00
38 coup. bds. Key City Gas Light Co.	38,760·00
8 " Indiana Central R. R. Co.	8,000·00
10 " Southern Minnesota R. R. Co.	25,000·00
20 " Tennessee State	12,700·00
U. S. Registered Bonds	263,925·00
Amount of stocks held by the company as collateral security for loans, with the amount loaned on each kind of stock, its par and market value	....
102 sh. City N'l Bank, Chicago, Ill. $10,689 00	8,500·00
Amount carried forward	$2,833,060·23
Interest on investments due and unpaid	....
Accrued interest not yet due	....
Other available miscellaneous assets, specifying their character and value	$56,016·43
Deferred premiums	103,243·00
Notes secured by real estate and endorsements	15,288 00
Bill receivable amply secured	3,063,361·46
Furniture in Home and Branch Offices	19,592·93
Gross present assets	$6,090,562·13
Third.	
Amount of losses during the year, adjusted but not due	$117,000·00
Amount of losses reported to the Company but not acted upon	....
Amount of losses resisted by the Company	....
Amount of dividends due and unpaid	....
Amount of money borrowed, and the nature and amount of the security given	....
Amount of all other claims against the Company, contested or otherwise	....
Amount required to safely reinsure all outstanding risks	4,211,514·94
	$4,329,414·94
Fourth.	
Amount of cash premiums received	$1,732,924·52
Amount of premiums not paid in cash during the year, stating the character of such premiums:—	
Premium notes	788,601·73
Amount of premiums earned	....
Interest received from investments	143,247·22
Income from all other sources, specifying what sources	....
Interest on notes taken for premiums	167,864·69
Gross income for year 1870	$2,827,638·16
Amount of losses paid during the year	$500,466·14
Amount paid and owing for reinsurance premiums	1,510·72
Amount of return premiums, whether paid or unpaid	....
Amount of dividends declared during year	....
Amount of dividends paid	499,711·11
Amount of expenses paid during the year, including commissions and fees paid to agents and officers of the Company	278,369·91
Amount of losses due and unpaid	....
Amount of taxes paid by the Company	37,381·57
Amount of all other expenses and expenditures	68,554·07
Amount of promissory notes originally forming the capital of the Company	84,000·00
Amount of said notes held by the company as part of or the whole of the capital thereof	84,000·00
Par and market value of the Company's stock per share, par value	50·00
Paid for interests of Agents in Renewal Commissions	114,000·00
Paid for Medical Examination	23,589·78
" Surrendered Policies	27,833·46
" Officers' and Employes' salaries	27,506·69
Gross expenditures for year 1870	$1,578,914·36

EDSON FESSENDEN, President.
JAMES F. BURNS, Secretary
PHILADELPHIA BRANCH,
PENN BUILDINGS,
No. 430 WALNUT Street. 4 25tuths6t

GROCERIES, ETC.

LONDON BROWN STOUT AND SCOTCH ALE,

In glass and stone, by the cask or dozen.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

EDWARD PONTI & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF FOREIGN PRODUCE,
Wines, Oils, Fruits, Cigars,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
No. 904 WALNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWARD PONTI. [3 27tf] JAMES W. HAVENS.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
March Term, 1871. No. 14. In Divorce.
WILLIAM HENRY STEEL vs. JOSEPHINE JANE STEEL.

To JOSEPHINE JANE STEEL, Respondent:—Please take notice that testimony will be taken in above entitled cause on behalf of the libellant on THURSDAY, May 11, 1871, at 3½ o'clock P. M., at my office, No. 625 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa., before F. CARROLL BREWSTER, Jr., Esq., the examiner appointed by the Court to take and report the same. HENRY C. TERRY,
4 18 15t* Attorney for Libellant.

ESTATE OF FRANCIS SMITH, DECEASED.—Letters testamentary upon the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present them, without delay, to HARRY PEALE, Executor,
4 24m6t* No. 326 WALNUT Street.

WINDOW BLINDS, ETC.

WINDOW BLINDS,

Lace Curtains, Curtain Cornices,

HOLLAND SHADES,

PAINTED SHADES of the latest tints.

BLINDS painted and trimmed.
STORE SHADES made and lettered.
Picture Cord, Tassels, Etc, Repairing promptly attended to.

B. J. WILLIAMS, Jr.,
No. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
3 7 smthsam PHILADELPHIA

WILSON'S
CARPET CLEANING
ESTABLISHMENT,
4 1 3m No. 611 South SEVENTEENTH Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
COMPLETE AND OVERWHELMING TRIUMPH OF THE RECONSTRUCTED
"BLACK CROOK,"
THE ENTIRE PRESS
UNIVERSAL IN ITS PRAISE,
AND THE PUBLIC JOIN IN THEIR APPROVAL.

NOT ONE DISSENTING VOICE.
All are pleased with the Wonderful
MAJILTONS,
THE BEAUTIFUL BALLADS,
SUPERB SCENERY,
AND COSTLY WARDROBE.
MATINEE ON SATURDAY AT 2,
for which Secured Seats can be obtained. A Special "Matinee."
Box Sheet at BONER'S Music Store, No. 1102 CHESNUT Street, and at ACADEMY, from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M. Children under 15, 50c.
Performance begins at 8 and closes at 11·10. 5 1 6t

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, May 2, Second night of the distinguished Tragedienne MRS. D. P. BOWERS,
who will appear in her great impersonation of LADY AUDLEY,
in John Brougham's thrilling sensational Drama of LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET.
Robert Audley.....Mr. J. C. McCollom
WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY,
the Grand Romantic Drama, in 4 acts, of
SNARE; OR, WHAT CAN'T MONEY DO?
Clara Melville.....Mrs. D. P. BOWERS

DAVENPORT'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
THIS EVENING,
SARATOGA.
MR. JAMES LEWIS,
MISSES KATE NEWTON AND MAY FISK,
and the entire
DAVENPORT STAR COMPANY.
OBSERVE.
SARATOGA will be performed on SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ¼ to 8 o'clock.
ENGAGEMENT OF MR. JOHN BROUGHAM.
TO-NIGHT, and till further notice,
Mr. Brougham's celebrated Creation of
MUCH ADO ABOUT A MERCHANT OF VENICE.
Shylock.....Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM
aided by the full Company, and the
HAPPIEST DAY OF MY LIFE.
Craig, Saville, Thayer, and Maeder.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF JOHN BROUGHAM.

A CONCERT IN AID OF THE MARKET SQUARE CHURCH of GERMANTOWN will be given at the TOWN HALL, on THURSDAY EVENING, May 4, 1871, at 8 o'clock, by prominent members of the Handel and Haydn Society of Philadelphia.
The programme will comprise choice selections from the old masters, and choruses from the best oratorios.
Conductor.....W. A. ULMER.
Pianist.....THOMAS A'BECKET, Jr.
Tickets, 50 cents. Can be had at the principal drug stores, Gates', Parker's, and at the door on the evening of the Concert. 4 27 7t

GEORGE A. CONLY'S GRAND CONCERT,
FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 5, 1871,
CONCERT HALL.
Under the direction of Signor ETTORE BARILI, assisted by the eminent artists Messrs. Carl Wolfsohn, William Stoll, Jr., Alfredo Barili, and Maestro Antonio Barili, of New York. Also, the distinguished amateurs, Misses Virginia Paris, Lizzie McCartney, and Leonie Petry, and Mr. William Bradshaw.
Tickets One Dollar, at Music Stores and at Concert Hall. 5 1 5t

AMERICAN MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Northwest corner of NINTH and ARCH Streets.
Open daily from 9 A. M. till 10 P. M.
LIVING WILD ANIMALS.
HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF CURIOSITIES.
Every evening, Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, IN THE LECTURE ROOM.
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN
MONDAY, May 8—RIP VAN WINKLE.
Admission 25 cents, to all attractions. 12 12 tf

FOX'S NEW AMERICAN THEATRE, CHESNUT Street, above Tenth.
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.
LAST WEEK OF MISS KATE FISHER
and her beautiful horse "Wonder," who will perform in the Military Drama,
THE FRENCH SPY,
Black Crook, and Great Ollo Entertainment.
Thursday evening, May 4—Benefit of C. S. Marks.
Friday evening—Benefit of Miss KATE FISHER.

THE ALHAMBRA, SEVENTH STREET, below Arch.
MONDAY, April 17,
And every evening during the week, the
GREAT CALIFORNIA CONSTELLATION OF VARIETY ARTISTES,
FIFTY IN NUMBER. FIFTY IN NUMBER.
4 17tf] FIFTY IN NUMBER.
Don't fail to go to the great Variety Theatre to-night.

A GRAND BAZAAR IN AID OF THE SICK POOR OF ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL is NOW OPEN, and will continue for two weeks at CONCERT HALL, CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
Season tickets, 25 cents. Single admission, 10 cents. 4 12

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

NEW ROGERS GROUP,
"RIP VAN WINKLE."
NEW CHROMOS.
All Chromos sold at 25 per cent. below regular rates.
All of Prang's, Hoover's, and all others.
Send for catalogue.
Looking-Glasses,
ALL NEW STYLES,
At the lowest prices. All of our own manufacture.
JAMES S. EARLE & SONS.
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ZELL'S ENCYCLOPEDIA, DICTIONARY AND GAZETTEER is NOW COMPLETE, IN 59 PARTS, AT 50 CENTS PER PART.

ZELL'S NEW DESCRIPTIVE HAND Atlas of the World,

First two Parts now ready, to be complete in 25 Parts, at 50 cents each. Experienced Agents Wanted.
T. ELLWOOD ZELL, Publisher,
Nos. 17 and 19 South SIXTH Street,
3 28 tusSm PHILADELPHIA.

TOBACCO.

LEAF TOBACCO.
100 CASES CHOICE CONNECTICUT WRAPPERS,
Crop 1869. For sale by
DAVID L. KETLER,
Nos. 50 and 52 South FOURTH Street,
4 7 1mrp Philadelphia.

FURNITURE.

JOSEPH H. CAMPION (late Moore & Campion),
WILLIAM SMITH, RICHARD H. CAMPION.
SMITH & CAMPION,
Manufacturers of
FINE FURNITURE, UPHOLSTERINGS, AND INTERIOR HOUSE DECORATIONS,
No. 249 SOUTH THIRD Street,
Manufactory, Nos. 215 and 217 LEVANT Street, Philadelphia. 2 14

J. MAYER HAS REMOVED TO NINTH Street, between Arch and Cherry. Notice the flag. His braids can be changed to suit any style of hair-dressing, therefore you will find them the most convenient travelling companions. Remember they can only be obtained at NINTH Street, between Arch and Cherry. Losings of hair can be worked into a variety of ornamental styles. Save your losings, weigh them before sending, and avoid misunderstanding. Branch No. 2103 MOUNT VERNON Street. 4 27 1f

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office.

Evening Telegraph

TUESDAY, MAY 2, 1871.

THE LEGAL-TENDER CASES.

It is now formally announced that the Supreme Court of the United States have finally decided, by a majority of one, first, that the act of Congress known as the Legal-tender act is constitutional and operative in reference to contracts made before its passage; and, second, that it is valid in its application to contracts made since its passage. Thus the whole ground is covered, and a greenback dollar is a dollar for all valid payments, despite the theories that have been propagated from time to time, and despite the decision made by the United States Supreme Court a few years ago to the effect that the Legal-tender act could not constitutionally affect contracts made before its passage. It is, perhaps, to be regretted that a practical change in the law has been effected by this conflict of judicial decisions, but there is little doubt that the ends of substantial justice and the present and future welfare of the nation are best served by the decision last rendered. The sovereign power of the nation originally decreed what a dollar was; subsequently, when sufficient reasons seemed to exist, it changed the intrinsic value of a dollar, even when it was made of coin, reducing the quantity of gold in gold coins of a given denomination, of silver in silver coins of given denominations, and of copper in copper coins of given denominations; so that, even in times of peace, and in the coinage of the country, the Government has, at will, exercised the power of changing the intrinsic value, as well as the shape of and devices upon gold and silver dollars, the business and contracts of the country being required to conform to the changes thus made from time to time. Practically, a dollar is whatever the American people, through their representatives, choose to make it; and the original, *bona fide* Spanish milled dollar ceased long ago to be the dollar of commerce or of contracts. Taking a common sense view of the subject, there is as good a reason to institute a suit for the recovery on old contracts of the Spanish milled dollar, which is worth about ten per cent. more than the present gold dollar, as there is to sue for the recovery of gold dollars for sums which, by a law of Congress, are made payable in legal-tenders.

It is, of course, very wrong for Congress to abuse such a mighty power, but it is also very wrong for Congress to abuse any other power; and since the nation, as a nation, can and does, when it sees fit, originate wars which lead to the destruction of the lives of tens of thousands of innocent and patriotic citizens, to the devastation of many flourishing towns and cities, and to the most onerous taxation, it is folly to contend that it cannot also strip capital, represented by bonds and mortgages, of an infinitesimal portion of its accustomed rewards. We respect property, and respect all its rights, but we respect even more the aggregate liberty, life, and property of a nation and all its inhabitants; and when everything which a great people hold dear is at stake, it remains for them, through their representatives, to decide what and how much shall be given up, so that the greatest possible portion of the things and interests endangered may be preserved. It was to meet such an exigency that the Legal-tender act was passed; and as it was commonly and generally accepted, with all its inevitable gains on one hand and losses on another, no mere legal quibbles or lawyer's quirks should be suffered to set it aside now. It has done the State good service; it has saved, in many instances, to those who have shown a disposition to bring suit for a fraction of their interest, the principal of their evidences of indebtedness; and now and hereafter it will be better, on the whole, for all concerned, that the nation shall sustain and respect, in letter and in spirit, the financial bridge that carried it safely over the yawning gulf of the Rebellion.

THE DIRECT TRANSPORTATION OF IMPORTS TO INTERIOR CITIES.

At the second session of the Forty-first Congress an act was passed providing for the transhipment in bond at the place of importation, and the direct transportation thence to the place of its destination, of foreign merchandise, "without appraisement and liquidation of duties" at the former place. The system inaugurated by this law is a complicated one, requiring careful regulations and constant watchfulness on the part of the revenue officials to ensure its success. Considerable delay has therefore ensued before it could be put into practice between Philadelphia and New York. Everything else being in readiness, however, Colonel John W. Forney, the new Collector of this port, has promptly done his part towards ensuring its success by issuing the following circular to the merchants of this city and all others who are interested:—

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, CUSTOM HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA, May 1, 1871.—I have the pleasure of announcing to the merchants and importers of the city of Philadelphia that the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company have bonded their line, agreeably to the regulations of the Treasury Department, and are now fully prepared to transport merchandise from the port of New York to the port of Philadelphia "without appraisement and liquidation of duties" at the former port, under the provisions of an act approved July 14, 1870.

Wines, distilled spirits, perishable and explosive articles, and all articles in bulk, are specially excepted by section twenty-nine of said act from its provisions; and no merchandise, except such as shall appear by the invoice or bill of lading, and by the manifest of the importing vessel, to be consigned to and destined for the port of Philadelphia, can be entered for immediate transportation to this port without being "subject to appraisement and liquidation of duties" at the port of first arrival in the United States. On the arrival at the port of New York of any merchandise intended and authorized to be entered for immediate transportation, and which shall appear as above-mentioned to be consigned to and destined for this port, the owner, consignee, or agent may make entry thereof for immediate transportation in quadruplicate, setting forth the port and date of importation, in what vessel imported, where from, and the port of destination, with the marks, numbers, and description of packages and contents, the quantity and value of the merchandise, the value of each invoice, the name of the common carrier, and the route and means of conveyance by which the merchandise is to be transported. The form of entry can be seen upon application at this office.

The entries, stating all the particulars required, together with the invoice and bill of lading, must be presented at the collector's office to the proper officer, at the port of New York, together with a bond of the owner, consignee, for agent, in a penal sum of at least double the invoice value of the merchandise, with the duties added, with not less than two sureties, executed before either the collector at New York or this port. The form of bond may be had upon application to the collector of either port.

On receipt of the merchandise at this port a certificate of the delivery thereof will be forwarded to the collector at New York, upon the receipt of which the bond will be cancelled by writing thereon the word "cancelled," with date and signature of the officer in charge, near the signatures of the obligors.

By reference to the act of July 14, 1870, it will be observed that merchandise imported under its provisions shall have priority given to its examination by the collector at the port of New York for the purpose of forwarding the same to its destination, such examination being sufficient only to verify the invoice and entry.

For the greater convenience of merchants and importers, and in order to facilitate transactions under the law, Mr. George B. Raymond, the agent of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company at the port of New York, has consented to act as consignee for transhipment of merchandise destined to this port, and those desiring to avail themselves of the benefit of his services in this connection can receive all necessary information on the subject at this office. J. W. FORNEY, Collector.

This circular, with the documents referred to therein, gives all the information that is needed on the part of our importers to enable them to take full advantage of the new regulations. The Government, the railroad companies, and the Collector having done their part, it is now incumbent upon the merchants of Philadelphia to do theirs, by giving the direct transportation system a fair trial. Such a trial cannot but result in its unqualified success, of which, happily, there is no doubt. The disadvantages of the old system were so numerous, and so oppressive, not only to the country at large, but to individuals, that the system about being inaugurated was not established in anticipation of, but rather in response to, a universal demand. Its workings will be highly beneficial to all the large interior cities of the country, and especially to Philadelphia. The perplexing delays which have heretofore occurred, on account of the enormous pressure in the New York Custom House, will be avoided; Philadelphia, which was at one time the commercial as well as the manufacturing centre of the country, will hereafter receive the credit on the books of the Treasury to which it has always been justly entitled; and, not the least important of all the advantages to result from the new system, the business of the New York Custom House will be brought within such limits that an honest administration of its affairs will be hereafter possible.

THE TENURE OF THE EPISCOPAL CLERGY.

THE late controversy in St. Clement's Church in this city has given rise to the discussion of several points of ecclesiastical law which are interesting if not novel.

Among them is the question of the tenure of the rector of an Episcopal church; how does he hold his office, *de bene esse*, that is during good behavior or for life, or does he hold it during the pleasure of the parish or congregation? If he holds by the latter tenure, then the relation between him and his congregation is simply that of master and servant; it is a contract of hiring, which may be broken by either party at pleasure, subject, however, to such rules regarding prior notice as they may have agreed upon among themselves, or, in the absence of any such agreement, to the ordinary rules of law upon the subject. A rector is a minister, and while it is true that a minister is a servant, yet he is a servant of God, not of God's people. He is to minister God's sacraments, and preach His Word to the people. He is not to do their pleasure as they would have it done, but he is to teach them, to tell them their duty and keep them up to it, and explain the Word and minister it unto them. Christ Himself is called a minister of the sanctuary, and He formed His apostles and their successors into a body or corporation of ministers, and said to them, "Go teach all nations, baptizing them," etc., and, said He, "Lo! I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world!" As, therefore, a minister is the servant of God, and not of the people, the next inquiry is, What is his relation to the church or congregation he ministers unto?

In England, whence our ecclesiastical as well as our common law comes, the tie between the rector and parish cannot be broken except by judicial sentence, or resignation to and acceptance by the ordinary. There the parish is called a cure or living or benefice, to which the rector, or incumbent as he is called, is presented, and in which he is firmly seated for life. Even when he desires to resign, the ordinary is not bound to accept his resignation, but may compel him to stay. A similar rule exists in this country, by which a minister is prevented from leaving his parish or church against their will. The relation between a minister and his parish has no closer parallel than that between husband and wife, and differs from that relation in this, that it may be dissolved by the mutual agreement of both parties. Indeed, the period of time which elapses between the death of one bishop and the ordination of another is called the *widowhood* of the Church. When, therefore, a minister has accepted the charge of a parish, there is no way for either party to dissolve the relation without the consent of the other. He cannot leave his charge without their consent; they cannot dissolve it without his; and both together cannot dissolve it without the consent of the ordinary, who, representing the whole Church, is entitled to know what is being done in each part or parish, and is to give (as he may withhold) his consent to such dissolution. Nor can any congregation sell its church building without the consent of the ecclesiastical authority. The canon of 1865 on this subject fixes the penalties which are put upon the minister or congregation which attempts a dissolution without the episcopal authority, and it prescribes exclusion from the convention as the punishment for this offense. The use of the word *dismissed* in this canon is calculated to mislead the cursory reader into error. The common meaning of this word is a sending away of an inferior by a superior, whereas its meaning in religious and charitable associations is a permissive withdrawal in order to enter another association of the same kind. The dismission is of a person in good standing, not of one disgraced or dishonored; and a *card* of dismission is given him by which he can at once enter another society. Fertile as is the English language, however, it is difficult to suggest any other appropriate word in lieu of *dismissed*, which has by long usage in this connection acquired a technical meaning in religious and charitable societies.

The word *discharged* might have been used if the idea of an enforced separation was intended to have been conveyed; but even this word in the army, where it is always used, has to be prefixed with the adjective *honorable* or *dishonorable* to describe the character of the discharge. But there can be no reasonable doubt suggested by any thinking person of the entire absence of power in either the minister or congregation to dissolve the connection between them without the consent of the other, nor even then without the approbation of the ecclesiastical authority. This is a salutary rule which works well both ways; it secures the parish against abandonment in its early struggles for existence, and when its existence is assured it secures the minister from being rudely turned away by the creature which he has helped to bring up; and it inculcates and leads to harmony of thought and action. Besides, it makes him open, frank, and bold in the enunciation of the doctrines of the Church, and persistent in his inculcation of their duty upon the congregation; he is saved from being a truckler or time-server. A late case occurred in the Supreme Court of New Jersey, in which this question arose and was decided in favor of the minister. In that case the vestry, tacitly admitting that they could not dismiss their rector, undertook to close the church doors against him. Instead of forcibly opening the doors, or putting an injunction upon the vestry, or having them indicted, as he might have done, he sued them for keeping him out, and recovered heavy damages. The court said that the English ecclesiastical law forms the basis of the Episcopal Church law in this country; that a rector, by force of this law, has either the possession of the church edifice or a privilege which enables him to enter it, such privilege being in the nature of an easement, which is a freehold or life estate; and, quoting from Mr. Murray Hoffman, said that the title to the church is in the trustees for all corporate purposes, and that the control and possession of the church edifice on Sundays, and at all times when open for divine service, appertain exclusively to the rector, and that the rector could no more be excluded from it than a pew-holder could.

How, then, can a congregation rid itself of an objectionable minister? There is no way except through the mutual agreement of the parties, unless he be open to conviction for heresy, false doctrine, or immoral living, for which he is to be presented and tried in a regular and orderly way. An eminent canonical lawyer (Mr. George M. Wharton), now deceased, gave this as his opinion in a case which was submitted to him in 1866. He said that a minister could not be dismissed against his will without a previous trial, when, if convicted, enforced dismissal would be a part of the sentence. Of course, where there is a radical difference between a rector and his entire congregation, there will be no difficulty in their agreeing upon a dissolution, and the consent of the ecclesiastical authority can easily be obtained. But without this mutuality of action one party cannot shake off the other; they are bound together as husband and wife, for better or for worse, until their own act or death parts them. Sometimes a separation is effected by the vestry reducing the salary of the minister, and thereby starving him out; but if this be the only purpose of the reduction, a court of equity might restrain such action of the vestry, for equity regards the purpose and not the form of such action, and will not suffer a party to do indirectly that which he cannot do in a direct way.

NOTICES.

NOW ON EXHIBITION AND SALE,
THE GRANDEST STOCK
OF
FINE CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS
THAT
OAK HALL HAS EVER CONTAINED.
THE BEST YET,
THE CHEAPEST YET.
WANAMAKER & BROWN HAVE MADE
IMMENSE PREPARATIONS
FOR THE
PRESENT SPRING AND SUMMER.
ALL MANNER OF
FINE CLOTHING,
READY-MADE OR TO BE MADE TO ORDER.
NEW FABRICS,
NEW STYLES,
SURE "FITS" FOR ALL.
GENTS' DRESS AND BUSINESS SUITS,
ELEGANT AND CHEAP.
YOUTHS' AND BOYS' CLOTHING,
DURABLE AND CHEAP.
CHILDREN'S STYLISH SUITS,
BEAUTIFUL AND VERY CHEAP,
ALL WARRANTED TO WEAR WELL,
AND GIVE ENTIRE SATISFACTION IN EVERY RESPECT.

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OAK HALL.	WANAMAKER & BROWN,	OAK HALL.
OAK HALL.	THE LARGEST, THE BEST,	OAK HALL.
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OAK HALL.	CLOTHING HOUSE	OAK HALL.
OAK HALL.	IN PHILADELPHIA.	OAK HALL.
OAK HALL.	S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND	OAK HALL.
OAK HALL.	MARKET STREETS.	OAK HALL.

Burlington Herring,
First of the season, just in store.
E. BRADFORD CLARKE.
(SUCCESSOR TO SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,)
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HOWELL, FINN & CO.,
NINTH and CHESNUT Sts.
FINE
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The Best
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FRENCH,
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MADE NSPECIALLY FOR
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No samples given; no patterns to dealers or paperhangers. Orders only to
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Suit for the Boy
At ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.
Business Suits for Spring Wear
At ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.
Fine Melton Chesterfields
At ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.
Elegant Dress Pants
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Choice Clergymen's Suits
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Everyday Spring Suits
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Fine lot of Piece Goods
Ready to be made to order
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Choice of Vast Variety
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Finest Custom Department
On this Continent
At ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.

R. & W.
Rockhill & Wilson's Great Brown Hall
Is ahead of every other establishment
In Philadelphia in Excellence,
Promptness, Reliability, and Cheapness
IT IS TO YOUR INTEREST TO CALL AND SEE.
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,
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No. 824 CHESTNUT ST.
CHARLES STOKES & CO.
UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL
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BEAUTIFUL and FASHIONABLE	M E R C H A N T	CHEAP No less in QUALITY than in PRICE.
And so, of necessity, COMFORTABLE.	T A I L O R	Regard for Individual tastes found here.
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CHARLES STOKES & CO.,
FASHIONABLE CLOTHIERS.

WESTON & BROTHER,
TAILORS,
S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts,
PHILADELPHIA.
A full assortment now in store
OF THE CHOICEST NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON
FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.
A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE. 4 8 3mrp

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STEINWAY & SONS'
GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Special attention is called to their
PATENT UPRIGHT PIANOS.
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Warerooms, No. 1006 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 4 13 tfrp

SCHOMACKER & CO.,
GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Special attention is called to our Upright Pianos. They possess the highest improvements of any instruments made, and are unrivalled for tone and durability.
Also, sole Agents for the celebrated
BURDETT ORGAN.
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PIANOS AND ORGANS.
GEO. STECK & CO.'S.
BRADBURY'S,
HAINES' BROS',
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AND
MASON AND HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.
GOULD & FISCHER,
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Our Letter of Credit gives the holder the privilege of drawing either on
DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Paris,
IN FRANCS,
OR ON
Messrs. A. S PETRIE & CO., London,
IN STERLING,
As may be found most convenient or profitable, and is available throughout Europe. To parties going abroad we offer special facilities, collecting their interest and dividends during their absence without charge.
DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
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CARPETINGS.
PEABODY & WESTON,
No. 723 CHESNUT St.,
WILL OPEN A NEW LOT
OF
CARPETS
On WEDNESDAY Morning.
CHEAPEST CARPETS
IN THE CITY.

Ingrains, - -	70c.	Upward.
Three-ply, - -	$1·35	do.
Tapestry Brussels,	$1·15	do.
Body Brussels, -	$1·60	do.
Crossley's Velvets,	$2·25	do.

CHEAPEST MATTINGS
IN THE CITY.
CARGO JUST ARRIVED PER CLIPPER "TAEPING,"
25 Cents a Yard and Upward.
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ROBBINS, CLARK & BIDDLE.
GORHAM
BRIDAL
SILVER
ROBBINS, CLARK & BIDDLE,
CHESNUT STREET,
FOUR DOORS FROM TWELFTH. (5 1 6trp

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.
No. 902 CHESNUT Street.
NEW DESIGNS IN
PLATED WHITE METAL
TEA SETS.
PEARL AND SATIN FINISH.
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HENRY HARPER,
No. 722 CHESNUT Street,
A NEW STOCK AT LOW PRICES OF
WATCHES,
OPERA AND VEST CHAINS,
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER BRIDAL PRESENTS,
Rogers', Silver-Plated Spoons, Forks, Tea Sets, Castors, Ice Pitchers, Etc.
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WANTED — SUMMER BOARDING FOR A gentleman and wife, with invalid sister, and servant, where but few other boarders are taken. The place must be well shaded, convenient to railroad or steamboat station, not more than ten miles from the city. One airy, comfortable room on the first floor is indispensable. Address, with particulars, M. H. P., No. 416 S. BROAD Street. 4 21 ftu2w



Savery's Patent Combined Water Cooler and REFRIGERATOR
Has proved itself to be superior to any in the market. Call and examine.
JACOB F. HAND, Jr.,
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CRIPPEN & MADDOCK,
Dealers and Importers in Fine Groceries,
No. 115 S. THIRD Street,
BELOW CHESNUT,
Invite the attention of buyers to the following:—
White Wheat St. Louis Family Flour.

Roquefort Cheese,		Parmesan Cheese,	
Stilton	"	Pineapple	"
Neufchatel	"	Young America Cheese,	
Edam	"	Patent Brick	"
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Sago	"	etc. etc.	(1t4p

DRY GOODS.

EDWIN HALL,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
OPENED THIS MORNING,
FRESH INVOICES OF
STRIPE SILKS,
BLACK AND WHITE,
GREY AND WHITE,
GRISALLE STRIPES,
BLUE AND WHITE,
GREEN AND WHITE,
LILAC AND WHITE.
ALSO, FRESH INVOICES OF CHECK SILKS.
Black Silks
Of the best makes, real LYONS GOODS.

LACE SACQUES, LACE POINTES.
EDWIN HALL,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Invites attention to his stock of
LACE GOODS.
LACE POINTES, $8.
LACE POINTES, $10.
LACE POINTES, $12.
LACE POINTES, $15.
LACE POINTES, $18.
LACE POINTES, $20.
LACE POINTES, $22.
LACE POINTES, $25.
From that up to $100.
LACE SACQUES, FLOWING SLEEVES.
LACE SACQUES, TIGHT SLEEVES.
LACE CIRCULARS, BLACK AND WHITE.
PAISLEY SHAWLS,
BROCHE SHAWLS,
NEW SPRING SHAWLS, from $3 up.
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THE AMERICAN BUTTON-HOLE
Complete Sewing Machine
OBTAINED TWO PRIZES AT THE CINCINNATI INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION.
A GOLD AND SILVER MEDAL WERE AWARDED.

A few testimonials are given from a large mass of correspondence of similar character and tone:—

I have worked on a Howe and Singer, and find none to work so beautiful as the American. It gives perfect satisfaction. Mrs. Dr. J. H. YOCUM, Ashland, Schuylkill county, Pa.

I have used a Howe, Grover & Baker, and Singer, and would not give the American Combination for all of them. It gives me perfect satisfaction. I consider it the best in the market. Mrs. J. REED, No. 144 S. Fremont street, Baltimore, Md.

The American is a perfect *Gem* of a machine. I would not take a hundred dollars for it, if I could not get another. It works beautiful. Mrs. AMANDA FAUX, Espy, Pa.

OFFICE OF THE TROY HOSIERY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, TROY, N. Y., April 23d, 1869.
Your machine makes very satisfactory work, both as to quantity and to quality, and I do not hesitate to recommend them to be superior to anything I have yet seen for the purpose to which they are adapted. T. BUCKLEY, Treasurer.

I have used different machines for nine years past, but have never seen any equal in all respects to the American. It is perfectly simple in the combination, easily operated, and does the most beautiful work. Mrs. JULIA E. BLACK, Bensonia, Mich.

I have had one of your Combination, Buttonhole and Sewing Machines in use for 15 months, and consider it, by far, the best I have ever used. It works *beautifully*. Mrs. ANNIE C. DAVIDSON, Fashionable Dressmaker, No. 1508 Chesnut street.

I can testify that one of the best good things I know of is your American Combination Sewing Machine. I have found more satisfaction in using it than any of the other three I have owned. This really beats all. I heartily and honestly commend it to all who wish a machine that will be sure to give perfect satisfaction. Rev. I. W. SCHENCK, Pastor of the Third Reformed Church, No. 1435 Filbert street, Philadelphia.

PRICE OF THIS CELEBRATED MACHINE ONLY $75.
PRICE OF THE PLAIN MACHINE, $60.
Call at the Company's Warerooms,
No. 1318 CHESNUT STREET,
and examine it in motion. 5 2 tuthf3t

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WALRAVEN,
MASONIC HALL,
No. 719 CHESNUT St.,
Offers some new designs for
CURTAINS AMD LAMBREQUINS,
FRENCH CRETONNES,
STRIPED TERRY and
COTELINES.
Also, GIMPS AND TRIMMINGS of entirely new patterns.
An assortment of LACE CURTAINS of especial elegance and cheapness, some as low as $1·00 a window.
BROCHE TAPESTRY PIANO AND TABLE COVERS are offered greatly below intrinsic values, with a large assortment of EMBROIDERED CLOTH PIANO AND TABLE COVERS. 3 16 thstu3mrp

DRAMATIC SKETCHES—No. 2.

The Men in the Flies.

The term the "Flies" has both a general and a special significance; *generally*, it includes the entire stage equipment above the ground floor; *particularly* (and this is the sense in which it is most frequently used), it means that side of the stage only (generally the right or prompt side) from which the curtains and "borders" are worked. We shall have in this article most to say of this latter portion of the flies, but before proceeding will give a general idea of the whole region.

On a well-proportioned stage the flies are hung rather less than half the distance from the floor to the roof. They are light but substantial platforms, built out from the wall of the three closed sides of the stage. The two side platforms naturally accommodate themselves to the size of the proscenium, but that at the back can be built out to suit the will, the only controlling consideration being how much of stage depth shall be dispensed with. This back platform is the studio of the theatre, or, as it is rather practically called, the "paint room." It has a peculiar fitness for this purpose, and is always so used. A frame the width of the stage runs, by means of ropes and counter-weights, in grooved posts, up and down in front of the platform. Upon this frame are set the stretched canvases, and the scene painter can thus approach his work at any degree of nearness at pleasure. The left-hand platform (we always suppose the sight-seer to be facing the auditorium) is put to a variety of uses. The carpenter shop is usually placed here; a huge, unsightly, but indispensable apartment. The rooms containing the wardrobe of the theatre are also most frequently placed at this side of the flies. There are also generally here large rooms for the storage of scenery and properties not immediately required.

We come now to our special ground. At first sight it resembles, more than anything else, the deck of a ship. Ropes innumerable stretch obliquely toward the ceiling, secured at their lower ends upon wooden pins. These ropes serve to hold in place the various "borders;" to work the roller flats, the chandeliers, and sundry other scenic arrangements; and to hoist and lower the curtains. For the latter business, especially in large theatres where the curtains are very heavy, extra sized double windlasses are used, and in some cases other windlasses are brought in play upon very heavy flat drops. By a "flat" is understood the main scene, occupying the back of the stage, as seen by the spectator. It is made generally in two equal halves, which are pushed on in grooves from opposite sides, meeting in the centre of the stage. In this case they are in no way controlled from the flies. Sometimes, however, it is more convenient to have the flat painted in a single picture, and mounted like a curtain on a roller. In that case it is worked by the flymen. The "borders" are the narrow strips of hanging scenery arranged to match the successive stage pictures. They are of many sorts, plain sky, cloud, wood, interior, drapery, etc. etc., and their proper working is an important matter, as it must be done in perfect accord with the changes below, or the result is a ludicrous confusion. To have a forest with a kitchen roof, or a grand palace with no roof at all—that is to say, with the blue sky overhead—might tickle some people who have no reverence for anything, but would most assuredly not please the stage-manager. These important adjuncts of the scene have to be changed frequently, and as the flymen are at some distance from the stage and must work entirely by signals, it follows that they should be thoroughly trustworthy and reliable persons. There is more blind dependence placed in them than upon any individuals about the theatre. The prompter is their manager, but he is far away and can only talk to his men through the media of speaking tubes and muffled bells. If they are not attentive to these signals—there is nothing else to warn them, for half the time they cannot see the stage and do not know what is going on thereon—if they are not constantly on the alert, and do not follow orders blindly, implicitly, down goes the show! Scenery mixed up inextricably, curtains rising and falling at will—most certainly down would come, or up would go, the show. All the grand acting in the world could not save it.

The flies are among the most curious of the sights to be found behind the scenes, and the men in the flies are among the most eccentric and original characters of that region. Their standard of acting is one of their strangest traits. We have never known it to vary. They praise an actor or a piece not in proportion to the applause excited or money attracted, but for the amount of work exacted from the flies. A piece that has one scene set for an act they have a very small opinion of. *Richard III* they are inclined to rate as the finest play that is, and Shakespeare in general meets their approval; but those Frenchified pieces, Robertsonian dramas, etc., they speak of contemptuously, as showing no variety or originality. Not that they are greedy to work the heavy tragedies either, for you will find them at such times growling at their hard luck, but, like some other folks, when the easy days come they look back longingly to the times when they had their hands full, and when their province was no light one in the successful performance of a difficult play.

Theatrical people are noted for their clannishness. This spirit does not include in one body the whole number of workers. On the contrary, the departments seem instinctively to form clans, armed not only against the outside barbarians, but against each other. Actors form a close corporation, but not closer against mere folks who are not actors than against their some-sort companions, the mechanics, working people, etc., of the stage. The carpenters, etc., form for their own parts close bodies, from which the player is as much excluded as a Common Councilman. The mechanics of the theatre, in fact, rather look down upon the actors. They admit, when put to it, that the players are a kind of necessity, but they are sure that nine-tenths of their importance is dependent upon the unseen brawn and muscle of the stage. So the whole theatre is divided, but no men in it are more thoroughly clannish than the men in the flies. Their isolated position has much to do with this, their peculiar relation to the drama has a good deal, and their (so to speak) life-long connection with their singular posts has most of all. The steadiness with which flymen work and hold their positions is something remarkable. It requires a singular combination in a man to fit him for this work—great punctuality, regularity, obedience to orders; but when a man once does fit it, the place has a great fascination for him. The actors flit from season to season; the mechanics, although more constant, yet, with the exception of chief carpenter, gas men, and one or two others, rarely hold longer than two or three seasons; but the men in the flies, oftener than not, go into their places young men and stay in them until they are grey. They always carry on some separate business in the daytime, and they have no rehearsals to worry out their lives. It was this aspect of the subject that first struck the writer's fancy. Here is a body of men living in an art atmosphere, yet really not breathing it; administering to art, but in no way a part of it; their very existence unsuspected, not only by the careless sightseer in the front of the house, but, as far as any personal sign goes, by their companions of the stage below.

The flies are almost as rigorously sealed to people in the theatre as those out of it, but they are by a strange contrariety occasionally opened to a singular public. It sometimes happens that the men in the flies find it more convenient to live in the theatre than elsewhere. If a member of the guild has a leaning that way, he straightway accomplishes his design without necessarily consulting the manager. If the proprietor of the place should clamber up the break-neck stairs in the course of years and see a lot of wild-looking chamois-like children he is not surprised. And yet nothing can be stranger than the sight of the rearing of children in the dingy under-the-roof region of the theatre. Queer little midges such children are, starting away from the stranger in a frightened manner, and then halting to look curiously at him from under overgrown neglected locks. They have a bleached out look, the appearance that overcomes plants and flowers, we are told, when deprived of the blessed sunlight. They are cautious, noiseless little animals, being trained from the first to moderate their vigorous transports, and their infantile gayeties generally, in the interests of art. A family such as is here described has lived for years in the flies of the Holiday Street Theatre, Baltimore, and there is scarcely a known inducement, short of fire, that could make them change their quarters.

Most people hereabouts have been in the State House steeple, and know what a quaint arrangement of joists and scantling and curious turnings and dark corners it is. They further know how incongruous with the surroundings appears to be the idea of people living there. That old steeple offers the only comparison anywhere at hand to the appearance of the flies, and to the fashion flymen sometimes have of keeping therein their wives and children. The steeple is a kind of public place, however, and the conditions of resemblance between it and our subject are apparent rather than real.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

"Saratoga" at the Chesnut.

There is so much real comedy played at Saratoga and other fashionable watering places every summer that it is remarkable some acute dramatist has not before now conceived the idea of transferring some of the scenes of real life to the stage. That the material is abundant every summer pleasure-seeker well knows, and a reasonably skilful and vivacious writer who has sufficient knowledge of stage effect to put together an actable play could scarcely fail, by making use of but a small portion of the wealth that lies actually in his grasp, to produce a most interesting piece that would tickle the fancy of the public, as every vivid picture of contemporary real life must. The comedy of *Saratoga* remains yet to be written, however, for Mr. Bronson C. Howard has thrown away a capital opportunity, and instead of studying Saratoga life with the eye of an artist, and reproducing it in his play, he has been content to copy his characters from the dime novels rather than from nature, to place them in situations that require a stretch of the imagination to consider even probable, and to make them utter language that is more inane than even the inanities of common life. Such a piece as this may have a transient success, but it can never obtain even so much of a hold upon the regards of the public as the milk-and-water comedies of Robertson, which, although lacking in backbone, are generally good so far as they go. Thus much, of censure, is fully deserved by the author of *Saratoga*, for the piece gives abundant evidences that he is capable of far better things, and we by no means intend to insinuate that it is unentertaining. On the contrary, the performance last evening at the Chesnut was heartily enjoyed by the large audience in attendance, and if laughter and applause entitle us to judge of the success of a new play, *Saratoga* may be considered a decided success. It is based upon the farcical idea—a good idea, too, for stage purposes—of an impressible young gentleman being in love with four young ladies at once; and the amusement of the audience is derived from the complications that ensue from this condition of affairs, the hero being made the victim of his irate lady-loves, supported by bellicose husbands, fathers, brothers, and lovers, until the close of the fifth act straightens out the entanglements and ends all happily in true comedy fashion. Some of the scenes are exceedingly amusing, and leaving out of the question the total lack of art in the construction of the piece, its principal defect is the wearisome quantity of verbiage that has no direct connection with the progress of the play. Such a piece as *Saratoga*, of course, depends largely upon the actors, and the success of the performance last evening was due in a great measure to the creditable manner in which the different parts were sustained. There were no very remarkable exhibitions of histrionic genius, probably for the reason that the opportunities were limited, but especial credit must be given to Mr. James Lewis for his amusing and artistic sketch of "Bob Sachett," the man of many loves, and to Mr. Phillips for an admirable personation of "Papa Vanderpool," the representative papa of the period. Mr. Charles Allerton gave a laughable caricature of the English tourist, "Sir Mortimer Muttonleg," and Miss May Fisk and Miss Kate Newton, who appeared in their original parts of "Lucy Carter," the bride of the period, and "Virginia Vanderpool," made a favorable impression. The remaining parts were creditably filled, Miss Lily Vining Davenport personating "Edie Remington," and Miss Glover "Olivia Ashton," the widow of the period, with excellent effect. The dresses of the ladies were remarkably elegant, our Philadelphia actresses, however, rather carrying off the palm for good taste.

Mrs. D. P. Bowers as "Lady Audley."

The "Lady Audley" of Mrs. Bowers deserves a very much larger audience than was in attendance at the Walnut last evening to witness it. It is not only one of the best parts in the *repertoire* of one of our best actresses, but it is a singularly artistic analysis of a mind diseased, that, making all due allowances for the gulf that separates Miss Braddon and John Brougham from Shakespeare, is not unworthy to rank with the personations of "Hamlet" of our best actors. Not only is the treacherous, cruel nature of "Lady Audley" represented by many fine touches of art, but the taint of madness that is perhaps the result of, perhaps the cause of her crimes, is throughout the progress of the performance impressed upon the attention of the audience rather by the shifting facial expression and the slight but impressive gestures of the actress than by the words she utters. Mr. Brougham in constructing a drama from Miss Braddon's novel, has succeeded better than playwrights who attempt this kind of work usually do, and he has contrived to produce a piece that has considerable interest in its plot, and that presents some effective dramatic situations. The character of "Lady Audley" is particularly well worked out, and it is sufficiently picturesque and striking, especially in the hands of such an artist as Mrs. Bowers, to engage the close attention even of those who are unable to appreciate its merits as a subtle psycological study. It has in it all the elements of popularity, and at the same time it is a work of high art that is satisfying to the most critical. Mrs. Bowers appears intuitively to understand all the subtle elements of "Lady Audley's" character; she fits into it as she does into no one of her other favorite parts, and as one of the really great performances of the day, entitled to rank with Jefferson's "Rip Van Winkle," Mr. Davenport's "Sir Giles Overreach," and other fine pieces of acting with which the public are familiar, it is especially worthy of the attention of intelligent playgoers.

Mr. John Brougham as "Shylock."

Burlesque is a legitimate branch of art, but it has unfortunately been done to death of late, and the vulgar capers of the British blondes have disgusted many persons who would otherwise enjoy a clever performance in this line now and then. The performances of the blondes were outside of the pale of true burlesque, and those who wish to understand what the genuine article is should see Mr. John Brougham personate "Shylock" in his *Much Ado About a Merchant of Venice*. This piece is equal to the best of Mr. Brougham's burlesques, and although a cruel travesty on Shakespeare, the most devoted admirer of the "divine Williams," as the Frenchmen call him, will pardon the author for his irreverence for the sake of the genuine wit and humor with which it overflows. Mr. Brougham's "Shylock" is savagely in earnest, and there is a real tragic power about portions of it that only serves to enhance the ludicrousness of the situations in which the unhappy Jew is placed and the comical language in which he bewails his woes. Mr. Brougham played this part with great success at the Walnut a few seasons ago, and that it is entirely to the taste of the public is proved by the laughter and applause bestowed upon it last night at the Arch.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC a representation of the gorgeous spectacle of *The Black Crook* will be given this evening.

AT THE CHESNUT the new play of *Saratoga* will be repeated this evening.

AT THE WALNUT Mrs. D. P. Bowers will personate "Lady Audley" this evening.

AT THE ARCH Mr. John Brougham will appear this evening as "Shylock" in the burlesque of *Much Ado About a Merchant of Venice*. The performance will conclude with the farce of *The Happiest Day of My Life*.

AT THE MUSEUM, Ninth and Arch streets, the drama of *Uncle Tom's Cabin* will be represented this evening.

A matinee to-morrow.

AT THE AMERICAN Miss Kate Fisher will appear this evening in the drama of *The French Spy on Horseback*.

AT THE TOWN HALL, Germantown, a grand concert will be given on Thursday evening, in aid of the Market Square Church.

A GRAND ORGAN CONCERT will be given at the Arch Street Methodist Church, southeast corner of Broad and Arch streets, on Thursday evening.

AT CONCERT HALL, on Friday evening, Mr. George A. Conly will give a grand concert, when a fine programme will be presented.

A GRAND BAZAAR in aid of the sick poor of St. Mary's Hospital is now open at Concert Hall.

CITY NOTICES.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The manufacture and the great practical worth of the Sanborn Steam Fire-proof Safe having been fully established, it is now offered to the business public, and offered with assurance, supported by indisputable facts, that it is THE BEST SAFE IN THE WORLD, for it has been proved, again and again, to far outlast in a fire those that have heretofore been regarded as the very best. It is most thoroughly made, and of the best material, is furnished with Sargent's celebrated Magnetic Combination Lock, than which there is none better, and in all burglar-proof qualities it is unsurpassed, while for beauty of style and finish, freedom from dampness and all inconvenience in use, as in its power to resist fire, it is without a rival. It is therefore assuming nothing but simple justice to the facts to offer the Steam Safe as the most thoroughly scientific, most complete, and perfect safe that can be obtained. In support of these claims we call attention to a few of the testimonials it has won:—

"These safes are rapidly superseding every other kind, and in their improved form are superior to every other."—*Boston Daily Evening Traveller.*

"The testimonials as to its excellence are numerous and unqualified. In these days of large fires, those who have valuable papers or money on hand cannot be too careful in seeing that their safes are indeed *safe*."—*Boston Daily Journal.*

"AN absolutely FIRE-PROOF Safe is at last before the public."—*Philadelphia Press.*

"The many conflagrations that have recently spread loss and havoc would have been deprived of half their severity had books and valuable papers been stored in Steam Fire-Proof Safes. Prudent citizens will avail themselves of the present opportunity to purchase a thoroughly secure repository for their documents, bonds, etc."—*Boston Post.*

"The trial of Steam Fire-Proof Safes, at the Inter-State Fair, gave the greatest possible satisfaction, and further demonstrated their superiority over all others. They are being fully appreciated now by our mercantile community, and we take great pleasure in calling attention to them."—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

"A Fire-Proof Safe that is really so, in nature as well as in name, is now such a desideratum that Mr. Sanborn's invention cannot fail to attract the attention and investigation of business men throughout the country."—*Boston Commercial Bulletin.*

"Steam is certainly the true principle for Fire-Proof Safes. Nothing else can be relied upon in a severe fire, such as is liable to sweep over any city."—*Providence Press.*

"STEAM FIRE-PROOF SAFES—*A Great Success.*—The trial demonstrated the important fact that only those safes to which Sanborn's Patent Steam Improvement was attached proved trustworthy—preserving their contents in perfect condition—while the contents of the other safes were entirely destroyed. The great value of the Sanborn Improvement was fully demonstrated at this trial. As might be expected, a gold medal was awarded to the Sanborn Improvement."—*Phila. Democrat (German).*

AMERICAN STEAM SAFE CO.,
No. 32 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

VEGETINE.—Hundreds in this vicinity will bear testimony (and do it voluntarily) that it is the best medical compound yet placed before the public for enovating and purifying the blood, eradicating all humors, impurities, or poisonous secretions from the system, invigorating and strengthening the system debilitated by disease; in fact it is, as many have called it, "THE GREAT HEALTH RESTORER." Sold by all druggists.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.—That pleasant and active agent in the cure of all consumptive symptoms, "*Wilbor's Compound of Pure Cod Liver Oil and Lime*," is being universally adopted in medical practice. Sold by the proprietor, A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court Street, Boston.

OAKFORD, Continental Hotel, has opened an elegant [illegible]rtment of Ladies', Children's, and Infants' Trimmed and untrimmed Hats. Flowers, Feathers, Ornaments, Etc. Also, Boys Cloth and Straw Hats.

A. S. HAMILTON'S
STANDARD SEWING MACHINE OFFICE,
No. 700 CHESNUT STREET,
Howe's, Grover & Baker's, Folsom's, and other first-class machines sold $10 per month and [illegible]rent

WHITCOMB'S ASTHMA REMEDY—Sure cure.

OAKFORD, Continental Hotel, has received Spring Styles Gents' and Boys' Hats, Caps, and Furnishing Goods. Shirts made to order.

BURNETT'S FLORIMEL—An exquisite perfume.

VEGETINE is sold by all druggists.

DIED.

ARMBRUSTER.—On Monday, May 1, PETER ARMBRUSTER, Jr., in his 21st year.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 312 N. Eleventh street, on Thursday, 4th instant, at 3 P. M. Interment at Monument Cemetery.

CHASE.—On Sunday, April 30th, MAY, infant daughter of Edward F. and Marion M. Chase.

LAWTON.—On the 28th ult., DANIEL R. LAWTON, in the 82d year of his age.

The relatives and friends, also, the survivors of the War of 1812, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Sarah Meish, No. 1435 S. Fourth street, on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Sixth Street Union for interment.

LESONEY.—On Monday, May 1st, Mrs. MARIA LESONEY, in the 82d year of her age.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence No. 607 South Tenth street, on Wednesday, 3d inst. at 10 o'clock A. M.

The remains will be taken to New Jersey for interment.

PEW.—At Gloucester city, on the 30th ultimo, MARY R. W. PEW, in her 28th year, twin daughter of Emeline and the late John W. Pew.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her sister, Mrs. Anna Norton, Gloucester city, N. J., on Wednesday afternoon, the 3d instant, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Cedar Grove Cemetery.

YOUNG.—On the 28th instant, ARMAR YOUNG, in the 52d year of his age.

The relatives and male friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1704 Summer street, on Tuesday, the 2d instant, at 3 o'clock.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE

No. 904 CHESTNUT STREET.

FRESH CHINA MATTINGS.

WHITE RED CHECK, AND FANCY STYLES.

50 PIECES FRENCH AXMINSTER,

$3·25 PER YARD.

NEW MOURNING STORE.

New Stock at Lowest Prices.

No 1226 CHESNUT STREET.

NEWEST DESIGNS IN DRESS GOODS.
NEWEST DESIGNS IN BONNETS.
NEWEST DESIGNS IN VEILS.
CHEAPEST ALPACAS IN PHILADA.
CHEAPEST BOMBAZINES IN PHILADA.
CHEAPEST BLACK SILKS IN PHILADA
CHEAPEST CRAPE CLOTHS IN PHILADELPHIA.
EVERY ARTICLE AT LOWEST PRICE.

We would respectfully call attention to our new Dress-making and Suit Department, where every novelty in black suits will be found ready-made and made to order, at shortest notice, by a competent dressmaker, and also call attention to our White Goods and Ladies' Underwear Department. Large Stock of Linen and Lawn Suits, of finest finish, always on hand.

A. MYERS & CO.,
4 22 stuth5ptf No. 1226 CHESNUT Street.

BLACK SILK GLOVES.—Just received—Black silk Gloves of the "old fashioned" English style Also Alexander's black taffeta silk Gloves; black patent silk and thread Gloves.
BESSON & SON,
Wholesale and Retail Mourning Goods House,
5 1 6t No. 918 CHESNUT Street.

BLACK SILK CHALLY.—Just received—Black wool and silk French Challies, at 75 cents. Also, English Challies at 50 and 62½ cents.
BESSON & SON,
Mourning Dry Goods House,
5 1 6t No. 918 CHESNUT Street.

BLACK STRIPED ORGANDIES.—Just received—Plain black satin striped French Organdies. Price 50 cents.
BESSON & SON,
Mourning Dry Goods House,
5 1 6t No. 918 CHESNUT Street.

BLACK SILK WARP MOHAIRS.—Just imported—Black mohair Lustres, with pure silk warps, $1 to $1·75 a yard. Black pure mohair Lustres, 50c. to $1·25.
BESSON & SON,
Importers of Mourning Goods,
5 1 6t No. 918 CHESNUT Street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, May 1, 1871.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company that they will have the privilege of subscribing for New Stock at par in the proportion of one share for every six as registered in their name, April 30, 1871.

Holders of less than six Shares will be entitled to subscribe for a full share, and those holding more than a multiple of six Shares will be entitled to an additional Share.

Subscription will be received and the first instalment of Fifty per centum will be payable between the 22d day of May and 22d day of June, 1871. Second instalment of Fifty per centum will be payable between the 22d day of November and 22d day of December, 1871. If Stockholders prefer, the whole amount can be paid at the time of subscription.

No subscription will be received after June 22, 1871.
THOMAS T. FIRTH,
5 1 3w Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL EXAMINATION of applicants for certificates of qualification as teachers in the Public Schools of the First School District of Pennsylvania will commence at 9 A. M., precisely, at the Central High School, Broad and Green streets, on WEDNESDAY, May 10th, 1871, and will be continued on the following Thursday and Friday, at the same hour.

No applicant under seventeen years of age will be examined.

No pupil of the public schools will be examined who has not passed at least a two years' course of study in the Girls' Normal or Central High School.

Graduates of the Senior Classes are entitled to attend the examination.

An average of 75 is required for a certificate of the first grade; an average of 65 for the second grade; and an average of 60 for the third grade.

By order of the Committee on Qualification of Teachers.
LEWIS ELKIN,
Chairman.
H. W. HALLIWELL, Secretary.

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE,
PHILADELPHIA, April 29, 1871.

In compliance with the desire of the members of the Union League, the THIRD ART RECEPTION will continue open MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, May 1 and 2, and during the days of the balance of the week, from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M. Tickets now issued will be good for any time during the week. Members can be supplied on application at the League House, until May 6.

By order of the Committee.
GEORGE H. BOKER,
4 29 7t Secretary.

J. & L. L. BARRICK'S LEGITIMATE Tailoring Establishment, No. 41 S. TENTH Street, where you can get the best suit for the least money. Where, furnishing your own material you can have it made and trimmed exactly right. Price, fit, and workmanship guaranteed. A good stock always on hand, to show which is no trouble, and to sell the same at rates not to be excelled is our highest ambition. 5 2 tuth3t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE GIRARD LIFE INSURANCE, ANNUITY, AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

At an election held on the 1st inst., the following gentlemen were elected managers for the ensuing year:—

Thomas Ridgway,	John A. Brown,
Thomas P. James,	H. N. Burroughs,
George Taser,	Thomas H. Powers,
Seth I. Comly,	Edward H. Trotter,
Isaac Starr,	Charles Wheeler,
Henry G. Freeman,	Addison May,
William P. Jenks,	Edward C. Knight.

At a meeting of the managers held on the 2d inst., Thomas Ridgway, Esq., was unanimously elected President and Seth I. Comly, Esq., Vice-President.
W. H. STOEVER, Treasurer.
May 2, 1871. 5 2 3t

NATIONAL BANK OF THE NORTHERN LIBERTIES.
PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1871.
The new Banking House corner of Vine and Third streets will be opened for business on MONDAY, May 8.
W. GUMMERE,
5 2 6t Cashier.

CURTIN OIL COMPANY, OFFICE, NO. 218½ WALNUT Street Room 17,
PHILADELPHIA, May 1, 1871.
The annual meeting of stockholders of this Company, and election for Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at this office, on THURSDAY, May 11, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon.
5 1 9t M. B KEILY, Secretary.

KARTHAUS COAL AND LUMBER COMPANY, No. 10 WALNUT Street.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the KARTHAUS COAL AND LUMBER CO. will be held at the office of the Company, No. 10 WALNUT Street, on TUESDAY, May 9, at 12 o'clock, to elect Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for other purposes. 4 25 tu3t

FUEL SAVINGS SOCIETY OF THE CITY AND LIBERTIES OF PHILADELPHIA.—The Fiftieth Annual Meeting of the Society will be held at No. 109 N. TENTH Street (second story), on the 2d inst. at 8½ o'clock P. M. Election for Officers and Managers.
B. W. BEESLEY,
5 1 2t* Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NEWSBOYS' HOME ASSOCIATION will be held at the Home, No. 915 LOCUST Street, on TUESDAY, May 2, at 4½ o'clock P. M. An election will be held for officers and managers to serve for one year.
5 1 2t* ENOCH LEWIS, Secretary.

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS AND SHOES, A ready fit may be obtained at all times.
BARTLETT, No. 33 South SIXTH Street, above Chesnut. 2 20 tf

DIVIDENDS, ETC.

GIRARD NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1871.
The Directors have declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on demand, free of taxes.
5 2 3t W. L. SCHAFFER, Cashier.

UNION NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1871.
The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.
P. A. KELLER,
5 2 3t Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1871.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on demand free of taxes.
J. WIEGAND, Jr.,
5 2 6t Cashier.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1871.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of tax.
5 2 6t W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.
PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1871.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of tax.
JOHN A. LEWIS,
5 2 tuth3t Cashier.

COMMONWEALTH NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1871.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of tax.
H. C. YOUNG,
5 2 6t Cashier.

THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1871.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.
5 2 3t M. W. WOODWARD, Cashier.

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1871.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT. for the last six months, payable on demand, clear of taxes.
H. P. SCHETKY,
5 2 6t Cashier.

THE COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA.
PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1871.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable free of tax on demand.
S. C. PALMER,
5 2 6t Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1871.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank, held this day, it was unanimously resolved to pass the dividend, and that the net earnings of the past six months (equal to 6⅝ per cent.) be added to the surplus account.
E. F. MOODY,
5 2 2t Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE NORTHERN LIBERTIES.
PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1871.
The Directors have declared a dividend of TEN PER CENT., clear of tax, payable on MONDAY, 8th inst., at the new Banking House, corner of VINE and THIRD Streets.
5 2 6t W. GUMMERE, Cashier.

ART GALLERY.

Established in 1765.

McCANN'S

Art Galleries and Warerooms,

No. 910 CHESNUT Street.

Oil Paintings,
Mirrors,
Tables,
Frames,
Cornices, Etc.

All Chromos reduced 30 per cent. on form prices. 4 1 stuth 6mrp

DRY GOODS.

1871.

"THORNLEY'S"

Special Opening of Suitings.

BUFF LINENS,
CHOCOLATE LINENS,
FLAX-COLORED LINENS,
GREY AND BLAY LINENS
PONGEES AND JAPANESE GOODS,
MOHAIRS, ALPACAS, ETC. ETC.

The above goods range from 20 cents per yard up, and are beautiful.

BLACK SILKS,
STRIPED AND CHECKED SILKS
FASHIONABLE SHAWLS,
SUN SHADES, PARASOLS,
KID GLOVES, ETC

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
NORTHEAST CORNER OF
EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.
2 2 thstu1 PHILADELPHIA.

727 CHESNUT STREET. 727

ALEXANDER RICKEY,

Importer, Jobber, and Retailer of Dry Goods,

DEPOT FOR THE SALE OF CHOICE FABRICS IN DRY GOODS,
AT POPULAR PRICES,
STOCK DAILY REPLENISHED

With the CHEAPEST and CHOICEST OFFERINGS of this and other markets.

ALEXANDER RICKEY,
21 tuthstf No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

DIAMOND-MESH HERNANIES.

We have received an invoice of these Desirable Goods, for which there was so great a demand last season.

PERKINS & CO.,
No. 9 South NINTH Street,
2 28 tuths3mrp PHILADELPHIA.
N. B.—Every variety of HERNANI in stock.

THE NEW YORK
Dyeing and Printing
ESTABLISHMENT,
STATEN ISLAND,
40 N. EIGHTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
No. 98 DUANE Street, New York.

DYE AND FINISH IN THE BEST MANNER,

Silks, Satins, Velvets, Crapes, Ribbons, Tissues, Barèges, Merinos, Cloths, Alpacas, Reps, Paramattas, Muslin Delaines, Fringes, Trimmings, Hosiery, Kid Gloves, etc.

Also, cleanse Lace Curtains and Linen Shades in a superior manner. Goods called for and delivered in any part of the city. 4 15 stuth3mrp

ELY, HUNSBERGER & ELY.

No. 1126 CHESNUT STREET,

Have now open a
MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT OF FIGURED AND STRIPE
Silk Grenadines.
Black Hernanies, all qualities.
Stripe Silks, all qualities.
4 11 tuths3m

SILKS, SHAWLS AND DRESS GOODS

GEORGE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,
Invites attention to his stock of
SILKS OF ALL KINDS,
INDIA AND OTHER SHAWLS.
Novelties in Dress and Fancy Goods,
INDIA, PONGEE, AND CANTON CRAPE IN SHAWLS AND DRESS GOODS. [4 13 2mrp

GROCERIES, ETC.

ENGLISH AND SCOTCH ALES AND BROWN STOUT.

Just received, a fresh invoice of Guinness' Extra Dublin Stout, Tennant's English Ale and Brown Stout, Robert Younger's Sparkling Edinburgh Ale, Bass & Co.'s East India Pale Ale, Allsopp's Pale Ale, in stone and glass, all in fine order, our own importation.

A full line of choice and desirable FAMILY GROCERIES.

WILLIAM KELLEY,
N. W. Corner TWELFTH Street and GIRARD Avenue,
11 10 thstu PHILADELPHIA.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

Cousty's East End Grocery.

EXTRA QUALITY SPANISH QUEEN OLIVES, by the barrel, keg, or gallon.
LONDON BROWN STOUT AND SCOTCH ALE by the cask or dozen.

Goods delivered free of charge to Germantown, Chesnut Hill, West Philadelphia, and Camden. Orders solicited at

COUSTY'S East End Grocery,
No. 118 South SECOND St.,
3 2 thsturp Below Chesnut, West Side.

OLD GOVERNMENT JAVA COFFEE,
100 MATS STRICTLY PRIME,
Finest quality imported. For sale by
JAMES R. WEBB,
S. E. CORNER OF
4 20 thstu3mrp WALNUT and EIGHTH Sts.

CHANGE AND PROGRESS IN JAPAN.

From the London Spectator.

A revolution more strange than any recorded in history has recently been effected in Japan. Since the American Commodore in 1853 first threw open the doors previously closed to all, and gave entrance not to merchants and their goods only, but to ideas of progress, and new hopes and fears as well asinterests, another nation has sprung into existence, and is now preparing to run a race with European States. From a long sleep of isolation and feudalism, with stereotyped laws, and customs from which no one under penalty of death was at liberty to deviate by a hair's-breadth, they were rudely awakened by the apparition of an American squadron, with a summons to enter the comity of nations, and the alternative of being treated as enemies of the human race. Both the message and the messengers must have come upon the Japanese Daimios with something of the effect of an earthquake strong enough to rouse the Seven Sleepers. To realize their position and feelings one must be able to picture their dream of security —the completeness of their previous isolation, and undisturbed conviction of their power to maintain it against the world. From this to pass in a single night to the knowledge that a squadron was anchored in the Bay of Yeddo menacing the capital, and with an expressed determination on the part of a great Western power to open intercourse with the country, was a transformation far transcending Rip Van Winkle's experience on his return to the waking world. The policy proclaimed by Taiko Sama 250 years before, as the unalterable rule of Japan, had remained until that fatal morning undisturbed and unquestioned. This is what Taiko Sama, the founder of the Tycoon's dynasty, now no more, announced, in a letter addressed in 1591 to the Portuguese Viceroy of Goa, who had dared to propose friendly relations and intercourse: "Japan is the realm of the Kami, that is of Sin, the beginning of all things, and the good order of the Government depends upon the exact observance of the ancient laws, of which the Kami are the authors. They cannot be departed from without overturning the subordination which ought to exist of subjects to their sovereign, wives to their husbands, children to their parents, vassals to their lords, and servants to their masters. These laws are necessary to maintain good order within and tranquillity without. The Fathers have come to these islands to teach another religion; but as that of the Kami is too deeply rooted to be eradicated, this new law can only serve to introduce into Japan a diversity of worship very prejudicial to the State. It is on that account that, by an Imperial edict, I have forbidden these strange doctors to continue to preach their doctrine. I have even ordered them to leave Japan, and I am determined not to allow anybody to come thither to retail new opinions."

But the year 1853 brought an American Commodore for a plenipotentiary—"backed by such a naval force as would secure him a respectful hearing," with instructions "to show a resolution not to take 'no' for an answer"—and the result was the reluctant and oft-repented reversal of the traditionary policy of isolation—soon to be followed by the opening of its ports to trade, under the pressure of English, French, and Russian negotiators, following in the track of the United States.

Not twenty years have yet passed, and in that period, short as it is in the life of a nation, the Japanese have cleared at a bound the space of centuries which intervened in Europe between feudalism and modern institutions. The mayors of the palace, with their dual government, spiritual and temporal, feudal and military, have all disappeared, and in their place there reigns a Kami-descended sovereign still, but with all the most approved constitutional forms and checks on despotic rule. The princely feudatories have merged into a deliberative House of Peers, renouncing all their feudal privileges; and, to complete the revolution of ideas, three of the princes of the Imperial blood are now in Europe for their education! If we would know with what object, we have but to listen to the address of the Prince on his presentation to the President at the White House at Washington:—"Our travellers and students, like myself, on their way abroad, will hereafter become better acquainted with your country and people. We shall constantly encourage intercourse, and aim to annually increase more intimate and important relations. The Government of Japan is well aware that education is the basis of all progress, and therefore sends her young men to receive a scientific education in America and Europe, hoping thereby to fitly prepare them to take a wise and discriminating part in the affairs of our Government. Our Government has commissioned a diplomatic representative to this country, to assure you that it is earnestly seeking for permanent progress in all that is great and good, as rapidly as it can acquire these cherished ends, and it desires particularly to cement more closely the alreadyfriendly relations and interests existing between our respective peoples."

Well might the President of the great republic hail the arrival of these students and travellers as heralds of a new era for their nation, in terms of congratulation and friendly courtesy! The world has never before seen so great a change in so brief a space as the advent of these Japanese princes demonstrates. It reads more like a description of the transformation-scene of a pantomime than sober history—yet history it is. Within the last ten years the whole social and political fabric of the State has been revolutionized. The present descendant of a race of *faineant* sovereigns, sleeping and dreaming away their weary existence among their wives and concubines, never stirring from the precincts of his palace-prison under vigilant guard of successive usurping Tycoons, has been roused from the lethargy of ages. He now not only reigns, but governs a nation of thirty millions of willing and devoted subjects. The Tycoon, his former jailer, is deposed and banished, and the nobles of the realm have gathered round the Mikado to guard the throne. Railroads and telegraphic lines in that short time have been introduced. Stranger still, Japanese scrip is quoted on the stock exchanges in Europe—and at 98 to 100—a rate which many of the eldest European States may envy. A mint from London has been set to work, and the notes for a paper currency are now preparing in Frankfort with all modern improvements. A penny postage stamp and a postal service are also preparing, to take the place of two naked runners and a paper bag. Medical schools have been established, and with anatomical classes—the greatest achievement of all, perhaps. Ironclad steamers ride at anchor under their own flag where not a score of years ago an American squadron took the nation by surprise. An army of European-drilled natives, armed with the best breech-loaders, has been organized, and arsenals for casting cannon are in operation. Such are a few of the changes which place Japan in the foremost rank of Eastern nations, distinguished before all others by its capacity for progress and power of assimilating the ideas and the best fruits of Western civilization.

In one direction they appear disposed to adhere resolutely to the policy so loudly proclaimed by Taiko Sama, and to hark back to their oldest traditions. They still object to the conversion of their people—if they no longer prohibit "strange doctors continuing to preach." They have quite recently swept away whole villages and doomed their inhabitants to death or slavery for listening to missionaries. They seem, indeed, disposed to go further still, and to uproot Buddhism, which came from China, according to Japanese chronologists, some five hundred years B. C., superseded in a great degree, but never entirely, the native religion, in which the Supreme Being is worshipped without any kind of idolatry. This ancient and purer faith, it is said, the Japanese ruler is now bent on restoring, to the exclusion of every other. And it may be remembered that in none of their treaties with foreign powers could they be induced to admit the toleration clause imposed by *force majeure* upon the Chinese. Looking to the sudden and sweeping character of the changes above enumerated, it might be imagined that the Japanese, like the inhabitants of Honolulu, had simply fallen under the sway of certain enterprising Americans, who had obtained sufficient influence to revolutionize the State and place themselves in office for the administration of a constitution on the European model. But nothing of the kind has taken place. The Japanese are their own regenerators, although a few foreigners have been taken into their service. And no better proof is needed than this tendency to revert to their ancient faith, and cast out that which has been so long naturalized among them as a foreign importation.

When will China acknowledge "education is the basis of all progress," and progress itself an essential condition of the permanent well-being and development of a nation? They are as far from it now as they were if the days of Kublai Khan, the Mongol conqueror of the thirteenth century. And they cling as obstinately to their Asiatic love on repose, the traditions of the past, and their detestation of all innovation and progress, as in the days of Confucius, who lived 500 years before the Christian era. All honor to the Japanese, then, who bid fair to be, at the opposite side of the globe, what the British islanders have been on this, the pioneers of progress, and with their courage and enterprise to realize Taiko Sama's dream—if not of annexing the inert colossus, China, only separated by a narrow belt of sea, of far outstripping it in the race of life and the acquirement of power to maintain their independence—not by hermetically closing their ports, but by freely opening them to the commerce of all nations.

Not, as the Chinese vainly strive, by refusing access, so far as they dare, and blindly treading round and round the same vicious circle of ignorance and prejudice; but by going forth with their eyes wide open into all lands, and profiting by the experience and accumulated results of ages of progress and scientific culture.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street,

PHILADELPHIA, April 15, 1871.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company will be held at the Office of said Company, in the city of Philadelphia, on the 8th day of May, 1871, at 12½ P. M., when and where the joint agreement entered into by the Board of Managers of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company and the Board of Directors of the Northern Liberties and Penn Township Railroad Company for the consolidation of the said companies and the merger of the Northern Liberties and Penn Township Railroad Company into the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company will be submitted to the said stockholders, and a vote by ballot, in person or by proxy, taken for the adoption or rejection of the same.

J. W. JONES,
4 18 Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 South FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15, 1871.

Aspecial meeting of the Stockholders of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company will be held at the office of the said company, in the city of Philadelphia, on the eighth day of May, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., when and where the joint agreement entered into by the Board of Managers of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company and the Board of Directors of the Lebanon and Tremont Railroad Company, for the consolidation of the said companies, and the merger of the Lebanon and Tremont Railroad Company into the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, will be submitted to the said stockholders, and a vote, by ballot in person, or by proxy, taken for the adoption or rejection of the same.

J. W. JONES,
4 18 Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LEBANON AND TREMONT RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 217 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, April 15, 1871.—A special meeting of the Stockholders of the Lebanon and Tremont Railroad Company will be held at the office of the said company in the city of Philadelphia, on the eighth day of May, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., when and where the joint agreement entered into by the Board of Managers of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company and the Board of Directors of the Lebanon and Tremont Railroad Company for the consolidation of the said companies, and the merger of the Lebanon and Tremont Railroad Company into the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, will be submitted to the said stockholders and a vote by ballot in person or by proxy taken for the adoption or rejection of the same.

ALBERT FOSTER, Secretary.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

TRENTON, April 10, 1871.

NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY will be held at TRENTON, May 10, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Company's office, for the election of seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

SAMUEL J. BAYARD,
4 19 Secretary C. and A. R. R. and T. Co.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, April 24, 1871.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this company will take place at the Rooms of the Board of Trade, No. 505 CHESNUT Street, on WEDNESDAY, May 3, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at which time an election will be held for Seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

CHAS. S. TEAL, Secretary.
4 25 5t

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH ZINC CO., No. 333 WALNUT STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17, 1871.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Lehigh Zinc Company will be held at the Office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, May 3 prox., at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of electing Seven Directors to serve during the ensuing year, and for the transaction of other business.

GORDON MONGES, Treasurer.
4 17 14t

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE,
5 30tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST HAIR DYE IN THE WORLD,

Harper's Liquid Hair Dye Never Fades or Washes Out,

will change gray, red, or frosted hair, whiskers, or moustache to a beautiful black or brown as soon as applied. Warranted, or money returned. Only 50 cents a box. Sold by all Druggists. 3 28 tuths6m

THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH POWDER is the best article for cleansing and preserving the teeth. For sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. 11 26 stuthly

JOUVIN'S KID GLOVE CLEANER restores soiled gloves equal to new. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Price 25 cents per bottle. 11 26mwfs

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PILES.—DR. GUNNELL DEVOTES HIS time to the treatment of Piles, blind, bleeding, or itching. Hundreds of cases deemed incurable without an operation have been permanently cured. Best city reference given. Office, No. 21 N. ELEVENTH Street. 4 15 3m

DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 911 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 17s

DISPENSARY FOR SKIN DISEASES, NO. 216 S. ELEVENTH Street.

Patients treated gratuitously at this institution daily at 11 o'clock. 1 14

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE

7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,

On a Completed Road,

Free of U. S. Tax,

At 90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.

Burlington, Cedar Rapids, and Minnesota Railway.

The completion of this Road has given to these Bonds an established character equal to any mortgage issue dealt in at the Stock Exchange. We are prepared to buy and sell them at any time, at our Banking House, at market price—thus placing them on the same basis, for temporary or permanent investments, with Governments or any other security.

These bonds are a first and only mortgage on a railroad that has cost double the amount of the issue, and which commands, without competition, all the traffic of Northern Iowa and Southern Minnesota—shortening the distance from St. Paul to Chicago 45 miles, and to St. Louis more than 90 miles.

The net earnings are already largely in excess of interest on the bonds, and no doubt exists that they will more than double within the ensuing year.

A contract has been secured with the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad Company obligating the latter to invest 50 per cent. of gross earnings derived from traffic with the Burlington, Cedar Rapids, and Minnesota Road in the bonds of this Company. This arrangement is a strong guarantee of the Bonds, and establishes a large sinking fund for their redemption.

The convertibility privilege in these bonds enables them to be exchanged for stock, at par, at any time. This secures to the holder, at his option, a share in any excess of earnings over the interest obligation.

An exchange of Government securities for these bonds returns 9½ per cent. interest, instead of 5 per cent., which is all that Government pays at present price, besides leaving an immediate gain of about 20 per cent. in price for reinvestment.

All marketable securities taken in exchange, free of commission and express charges.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

FOR SALE IN PHILADELPHIA BY

DeHaven & Bros.,
Elliott, Collins & Co.,
Townsend Whelen & Co.,
Barker Bros. & Co.

And by Bankers and Brokers generally. 4 22 swtuth5

Wilmington and Reading Railroad

7 PER CENT. BONDS.

Free of Taxes.

We are now offering a limited amount of the SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company

At 82½ and Accrued Interest.

The Bonds are issued in

$100s, $500s, and $1000s.

COUPONS PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY.

We placed the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company at 85 per cent. They are now bringing on the open market 95 per cent. This fact is strong evidence of the standing and credit of this Company.

The road is now finished and doing a large and profitable business.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS,

And Dealers in Government Securities,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK and WASHINGTON.

JAY COOKE, McCULLOCH & CO.,

LONDON,

BANKERS

AND

Dealers in Government Securities.

Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board of Brokers in this and other cities.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS,
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.
GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOL

In connection with our London House we are now prepared to transact a general

FOREIGN EXCHANGE BUSINESS,

Including Purchase and Sale of Sterling Bills, and the issue of Commercial Credits and Travellers' Circular Letters, available in any part of the world, and are thus enabled to receive GOLD ON DEPOSIT, and to allow four per cent. interest in currency thereon.

Having direct telegraphic communication with both our New York and Washington Offices, we can offer superior facilities to our customers.

RELIABLE RAILROAD BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.

Pamphlets and full information given at our office,

2 2 3mrp No. 114 S. THIRD Street, Philada.

FINANCIAL.

A RELIABLE

Safe Home Investment.

THE

Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company

7 PER CENT. GOLD

First Mortgage Bonds.

Interest Payable April and October, Free of State and United States Taxes.

We are now offering the balance of the loan of $1,900,000, which is secured by a first and only lien on the entire property and franchises of the Company,

At 90 and the Accrued Interest Added.

The Road is now rapidly approaching completion, with a large trade in COAL, IRON, and LUMBER, in addition to the passenger travel awaiting the opening of this greatly needed enterprise. The local trade alone is sufficiently large to sustain the Road. We have no hesitation in recommending the Bonds as a CHEAP, RELIABLE, and SAFE INVESTMENT.

For pamphlets, with map, and full information, apply to

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS,

Dealers in Government Securities,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

NEW

Loan of the United States.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE

New 5 Per Cent. United States Loan

Received at our Office, where all information will given as to terms, etc.

WM. PAINTER & CO.

No. 36 S. THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

COUPON FOR REGISTERED LOAN

OF THE

City of Williamsport, Pennsylvania,

With both principal and interest made absolutely secure by State and municipal legislation, for sale at

85,

AND ACCRUED INTEREST, BY

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,

Bankers and Stock Brokers,

No. 39 S. THIRD STREET,

2 PHILADELPHIA.

NEW U. S. LOAN.

GOLD AND 5-20s

Converted into New Loans of the United States on best terms.

DE HAVEN & BRO.

Financial Agents United States,

No. 40 South THIRD Street.

4 25 stuth 1m

B. K. JAMISON & CO.

SUCCESSORS TO

P. F. KELLY & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds

At Closest Market Rates,

N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc 1 26

INVESTMENT BONDS

PORTAGE LAKE AND LAKE SUPERIOR SHIP CANAL 10s. Secured by first mortgage on the canal (now completed), and on real estate worth five times the amount of the mortgage.

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI, 10s.

DOUGLAS COUNTY, NEBRASKA (including Omaha), 10s, and other choice Western county and city bonds, yielding good rates of interest.

ALLENTOWN CITY (PA.) SEVEN PER CENT. SCHOOL BONDS, free from taxes under the laws of the State, at par and interest.

For full particulars apply to

HOWARD DARLINGTON,

3 2 3m No. 147 South FOURTH Street.

DUNN BROTHERS,

BANKERS,

Nos. 51 and 53 S. THIRD St.

Dealers in Mercantile Paper, Collateral Loans, Government Securities, and Gold.

Draw Bills of Exchange on the Union Bank of London, and issue travellers' letters of credit through Messrs. BOWLES BROS & CO., available in all the cities of Europe.

Make Collections on all points.

Execute orders for Bonds and Stocks at Board of Brokers.

Allow interest on Deposits, subject to check at sight. 1 2

Edmund D. Randolph & Co.
FORMERLY *Smith, Randolph & Co.* PHILA. & N.Y.
Bankers, 9 Nassau St. N. York
Dealers in U.S. Bonds, Members of Stock and Gold Exchanges, issue Bills on London, Paris & Germany and Letters of Credit, available throughout Europe.

FINANCIAL.

BONDS

OF THE

Camden and Amboy Railroad, New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, and Delaware and Raritan Canal Company,

Constituting the

United Companies of New Jersey.

We offer these most desirable bonds, in registered certificates, due in 1894, bearing 6 PER CENT. INTEREST, free of all taxation, payable April 1 and October 1.

For full particulars, apply to [4 20 thstuim

DREXEL & CO.
C. & H. BORIE.
W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN.

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

GOLD AND COUPONS WANTED.

City Warrants

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

No. 50 South THIRD Street.

6 26 PHILADELPHIA.

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of Brussels, Saturday, April 22, at 2 P. M.
City of London, Saturday, April 29, at 1 P. M.
City of Dublin, via Halifax, Tuesday, May 2, at 1 P. M.
City of Antwerp, Wednesday, May 3, at 2 P. M.

and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By Mail Steamer Sailing every Saturday.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Halifax	20	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

NATIONAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

STEAM DIRECT TO AND FROM NEW YORK, QUEENSTOWN, AND LIVERPOOL.

The magnificent Ocean Steamships of this line, sailing regularly every SATURDAY, are among the largest in the world, and famous for the degree of safety, comfort, and speed attained.

CABIN RATES, CURRENCY,

$75 and $65. First class Excursion Tickets, good for twelve months, $130. Early application must be made in order to secure a choice of state-rooms.

STEERAGE RATES, CURRENCY,

Outward, $28. Prepaid, $32. Tickets to and from Londonderry and Glasgow at the same low rates. Persons visiting the old country, or sending for their friends should remember that these rates are positively much cheaper than other first-class lines.

Bank drafts issued for any amount, at lowest rates, payable on demand in all parts of England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, and the Continent of Europe.

Apply to *WALLER & CO., Agents,*
No. 204 WALNUT St., just above Second.

CLYDE'S STEAM LINES.—Office, No. 12 South WHARVES.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR-LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY "at noon," from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

No bills of lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing day.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air-line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and at Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West via Virginia and Tennessee Air-line, and Richmond and Danville Railroads.

Freights HANDLED BUT ONCE and taken at LOWER RATES than by any other line.

No charge for commissions, drayage, or any expense of transfer. Steamships insure at lowest rates.

FREIGHTS RECEIVED DAILY.

State-room accommodations for passengers.

WM. P. PORTER, Agent, Richmond and City Point. T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents, Norfolk.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON.—PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

THURSDAY LINE FOR CHARLESTON.

The first-class Steamship VIRGINIA, Captain Hunter, will sail on Taursday, May 4, at 12 o'clock, noon, from Pier 8, North Wharves, above Arch street.

Through bills of lading to all principal points in South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, etc., etc.

Rates of freight as low as by any other route.

For freight or passage apply on the Pier, as above.

WM. A. COURTENAY, Agent in Charleston.

FOR NEW YORK DAILY—VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.

EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.

Steamers leave DAILY from first wharf below MARKET Street, Philadelphia, and foot of WALL Street, New York.

THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freight received daily and forwarded on accommodating terms.

JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

NEW EXPRESS LINE to ALEXANDRIA, GEORGETOWN, AND WASHINGTON, D. C., Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, connecting with Orange and Alexandria Railroad.

Steamers leave regularly every SATURDAY at noon, from First Wharf above MARKET Street.

Freights received daily.

HYDE & TYLER, Agents, Georgetown, D. C.
M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents, Alexandria, Va.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE TOW-BOAT COMPANY.

Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.

CAPTAIN JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
OFFICE, No. 12 South WHARVES,
PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
AGENTS

For all the above lines,
No. 12 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,
where further information may be obtained.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.

SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES.

The steam propellers of this company leave daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.

Through in twenty-four hours.

Goods forwarded to any point free of commission.

Freights taken on accommodating terms.

Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY

FOR NEW YORK.

SAILING TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS AT NOON.

INSURANCE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.

No bill of lading or receipt signed for less than forty cents, and no insurance effected for less than one dollar premium.

For further particulars and rates apply at Company's office, Pier 33 East river, New York, or to

JOHN F. OHL,
PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.

N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

SHIPPING.

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PH... LADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEA... SHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue throu... bills of lading to interior points South and West... connection with South Carolina Railroad Compan...

ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co...

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHE... MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S R... GULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW O... LEANS, La.

The JUNIATA will sail for New Orleans, via H... vana, on Tuesday, May 9, at 8 A. M.

The YAZOO will sail from New Orleans, via H... vana, on ——, May ——.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low ra... as by any other route given to MOBILE, GALV... TON, INDIANOLA, ROCKPORT, LAVACCA, ... BRAZOS, and to all points on the Mississippi r... between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red r... freights reshipped at New Orleans without cha... of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.

The TONAWANDA will sail for Savannah on ... urday, May 6.

The WYOMING will sail from Savannah on ... urday, May 6, at 8 A. M.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all... principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, ... sissippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in c... nection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, ... Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamer... at low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N...

The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington, N C... Tuesday, May 9, at 6 A. M. Returning, will le... Wilmington Wednesday, May 17.

Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamb... Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and N... Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and M... chester Railroad to all interior points.

Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, ... taken via Wilmington at as low rates as by ... other route.

Insurance effected when requested by shipp... Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf o... before day of sailing.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
No. 130 S. THIRD Stree...

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORG... THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASS... GER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND... LANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,

TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS,
AND SATURD...

THE STEAMSHIPS

SAN SALVADOR, Captain Nickerson, from ... No. 8 North River.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Gre...

MONTGOMERY, Captain Faircloth, from Pier ... 13 North River.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 98 West stre...

LEO, Captain Dearborn, from Pier No. 16 ... River.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South stre...

GENERAL BARNES, Captain Mallory, from ... No. 36 North River.

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty stre...

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CE...
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in conne... with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading in conne... with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. ... No. 409 Broad...

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAM... Sail every Saturday and alternate Wednes... to and from Glasgow and Derry.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and fro... railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, ... many, Norway, Sweden, or Denmark and Am... as safely, speedily, comfortably, and cheaply ... any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
ANGLIA,	IOWA,
AUSTRALIA,	TYRIAN,
BRITANNIA,	BRITANNIA,
INDIA,	IOWA,
COLUMBIA,	TYRIAN,
EUROPA.	BRITANNIA.

From Pier 20 North river, New York, at noo...
Rates of Passage, Payable in Currency,
to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry:—
First cabins, $65 and $75, according to locati...
Cabin excursion tickets (good for twelve mo...
securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.
Certificates, at reduced rates, can be bought ... by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHER...
No. 7 BOWLING GRE...

WHITE STAR LI...

OCEANIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPA... LINE OF NEW STEAMERS BETWEEN ... YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT C... IRELAND.

The company's fleet comprises the following ... nificent full-powered ocean steamships, th... largest in the world:—

OCEANIC, Captain Murray. ARCTIC
ATLANTIC, Captain Thompson. BALTIC
PACIFIC, Captain Perry. ADRIA...

These new vessels have been designed spe... for the transatlantic trade, and combine ... safety, and comfort.

Passenger accommodations unrivalled.

Parties sending for their friends in the old ... try can now obtain prepaid tickets.

Steerage, $32, currency.

Other rates as low as any first-class line.

For further particulars apply to ISMAY, IM... CO., No. 10 WATER Street, Liverpool, and ... EAST INDIA Avenue, LEADENHALL S... London; or at the company's offices, N... BROADWAY, New York.

J. H. SPARKS, Ag...

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRA... UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL ST... SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on... 23d of every month.

MERRIMACK, Captain Wier.
SOUTH AMERICA, Captain E. L. Tinklepau...
NORTH AMERICA, Captain G. B. Slocum.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule tim... call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, ... Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For en... ments of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agen...
No. 5 Bowling-green, New Y...

CORDAGE, ETC.

CORDAGE.

Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cord...

At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.

EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.

Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Ave...

Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N. DELAW... Avenue,

PHILADEL...

JOHN S. LEE & CO., ROPE AND T... MANUFACTURERS, DEALERS IN NAVAL STORES, ANCHORS AND CHAINS, SHIP CHANDLERY GOODS, ETC., Nos. 46 and 48 NORTH WHARVES.

ICE.

"PRICE OF ICE LOW ENOUGH TO SAT... ALL."

"BE SURE KNICKERBOCKER IS ON ... WAGON."

KNICKERBOCKER ICE COMPA...

THOS. E. CAHILL, President.
E. P. KERSHOW, Vice-Presiden...
A. HUNT, Treasurer.
E. H. CORNELL, Secretary.
T. A. HENDRY, Superintendent.
Principal Office,
No. 435 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Branch Offices and Depots,
North Pennsylvania Railroad and Master Ridge Avenue and Willow street.
Willow Street Wharf, Delaware avenue.
Twenty-second and Hamilton stre...
Ninth Street and Washington avenue.
Pine Street Wharf, Schuylkill.
No. 4633 Main Street, Germantown.
No. 21 North Second street, Camden N. J., ... Cape May, New Jersey.

1871. Prices for Families, Offices, etc.

8 pounds daily, 50 cents per week.					
12	"	"	65	"	"
16	"	"	80	"	"
20	"	"	95	"	"

Half bushel or forty pounds, 20 cents ... livery. 4 29

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1870.

,000	United States Six Per Cent Loan (lawful money)	$333,375 00
...00,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	214,000·00
...00,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from Tax)	204,162·50
164,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	168,920·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds	20,700·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds	25,250·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Ct. Loan	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Ct. Loan	4,200·00
12,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company (250 Shares Stock)	15,000·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company (100 Shares Stock)	4,300·00
...0,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company (80 sh's Stock)	4,000·00
1,650	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	261,650·00
...60,150	Par. C'st, $1,264,447·34. M'kt v'l	$1,293,557·00
	Real Estate	56,000·00
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made	330,971·27
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	98,375·40
	Stock and Scrip, etc., of sundry corporations, $7950, estimated value	3,912·00
	Cash	142,911 73
		$1,820,727·97

DIRECTORS.

...mas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
...n C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
...und A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
...eph H. Seal,	H. Jones Brooke,
...es Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
...ry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
...ry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
...es C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
...liam C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
...h Craig,	Spencer McIlvaine,
...n D. Taylor,	Thomas P. Stotesbury,
...rge W. Bernadou,	John B. Semple, Pittsb'rg,
...C. Houston,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
...Frank Robinson,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary.

...e, Inland, and Marine Insurance.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA,

Incorporated 1794.

CAPITAL	$500,000
ASSETS January 1, 1871	$3,050,536
Receipts of P... '70	$2,096,154
Interests from Investments, 1870	137,050
	$2,233,204
Losses paid in 1870	$1,136,941

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on Philadelphia City Property	$834,950
United States Government Loans	325,932
Pennsylvania State Loans	169,310
Philadelphia City Loans	200,000
New Jersey and other State Loans and City Bonds	225,510
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., other Railroad Mortgage Bonds and Loans	368,245
Philadelphia Bank and other Stocks	62,486
Cash in Bank	281,048
Loans on Collateral Security	31,434
Notes receivable and Marine Premiums unsettled	438,420
Accrued Interest and Premium in course of transmission	83,201
Real estate, Office of the Company	30,000
	$3,050,536

Certificates of Insurance issued, payable in London at the Counting House of Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, PRESIDENT.
CHARLES PLATT, VICE-PRESIDENT.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
...H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

...HUR G. COFFIN,	FRANCIS R. COPE,
...UEL W. JONES,	EDW. H. TROTTER,
...N A. BROWN,	EDW. S. CLARKE,
...RLES TAYLOR,	T. CHARLTON HENRY,
...BROSE WHITE,	ALFRED D. JESSUP,
...LLIAM WELSH,	LOUIS C. MADEIRA,
...IN MASON,	CHAS. W. CUSHMAN,
...RGE L. HARRISON,	CLEMENT A. GRISCOM

WILLIAM BROCKIE.

...IRE ASSOCIATION, INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820, OFFICE, No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET, INSURE ...LDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY ...Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only). ...ETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,705,319·07.

TRUSTEES.

...iam H. Hamilton,	Charles P. Bower,
...Carrow,	Jesse Lightfoot,
...ge I. Young,	Robert Shoemaker,
...ph R Lyndall,	Peter Armbruster,
...P. Coats,	M. H. Dickinson,
...uel Sparhawk,	Peter Williamson,

Joseph E. Schell.
WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM F. BUTLER, Secretary.

...E ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
...ICE S. W. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT STREETS.
...RPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
...H CAPITAL (paid up in full) ... $200,000·00
...H ASSETS, December 1, 1870 ... 600,388·00

DIRECTORS.

Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
...lbro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
...hn M. Atwood,	William G. Boulton,
...njamin T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
...orge H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
...hn H. Brown.	James M. Aertsen.

...RATCHFORD STARR, President.
...HOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
...LEXANDER W. WISTER, Secretary.
...ACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant-Secretary.

...PERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO., LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1803. Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds. ...8,000,000 IN GOLD. PREVOST & HERRING, Agents, No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
...CHAS. M. PREVOST | CHAS. P. HERRING

INSURANCE.

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1871.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Jan. 1, '71, $3,087,452'35

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS	2,687,452·35

INCOME FOR 1871, $1,200,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1870, $272,881·70.

Losses Paid Since 1829 Nearly $6,000,000.

The Assets of the "FRANKLIN" are all invested in solid securities (over $2,750,000 in First Bonds and Mortgages), which are all interest bearing and dividend paying. The Company holds no Bills Receivable taken for Insurances effected.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE CO. NEW YORK.

LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-Pres't and Sec'y.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.

JAMES M. LONGACRE, MANAGER FOR PENNSYLVANIA AND DELAWARE,
Office, 302 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.
H. C. WOOD, Jr., Medical Examiner.
REV. S. POWERS, Special Agent.

Union Mutual Insurance Company OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804.
Fire, Marine, and Inland Insurance.
Office, N. E. Cor. THIRD and WALNUT.
LOSSES PAID SINCE FORMATION, $7,000,000.
ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, JANUARY 1, 1871, $255,397'89.
RICHARD S. SMITH, President.
JOHN MOSS, Secretary.

People's Fire Insurance Company,

No. 514 WALNUT Street.
CHARTERED 1859.

Fire Insurance at LOWEST RATES consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid. NO UNPAID LOSSES.
Assets December 31, 1870 ... $128,851·78
CHAS. E. BONN, President.
GEO. BUSCH, Jr., Secretary.

ANTHRACITE INSURANCE COMPANY. INCORPORATED 1854. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Office, No. 311 WALNUT Street, between Third and Fourth streets, Philadelphia.
This Company will insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Buildings, Furniture, and Merchandise generally.
Also, Marine Insurance on Vessels, Cargoes, and Freights. Inland Insurance to all parts of the Union.

DIRECTORS.

William Esher,	Lewis Audenreid,
Wm. M. Baird,	John Ketcham,
John R. Blakiston,	J. E. Baum,
W. F. Dean,	John B. Heyl,
Peter Sieger,	Samuel H. Rothermel.

WILLIAM ESHER, President.
WM. F. DEAN, Vice-President.
W. M. SMITH, Secretary.

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes,
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

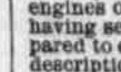
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
John Devereux,	Daniel Haddock,

Franklin A. Comly.
DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.



PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO., PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
Manufacture Plain and Galvanized WROUGHT-IRON PIPE and Sundries for Gas and Steam Fitters, Plumbers, Machinists, Railing Makers, Oil Refiners, etc.
WORKS, TWENTY-THIRD AND FILBERT STREETS.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE, No. 42 N. FIFTH STREET.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN, No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

RAILROAD LINES.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES LINES FOR NEW YORK AND WAY PLACES FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 a. m. Accommodation and 2 p. m. Express via Camden and Amboy, and at 8 a. m., Express Mail and 3·30 p. m. Accommodation via Camden and Jersey City.
At 6 p. m. for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6·30 a. m. and 2 p. m. for Farmingdale.
At 6·30 a. m., 2 and 3·30 p. m. for Freehold.
At 10 a. m. for Pennington, Lambertville, and intermediate stations.
At 8 and 10 a. m., 12 m., 2, 3·30, and 5 p. m. for Trenton.
At 6·30, 8, and 10 a. m., 12 m., 2, 3·30, 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 p. m. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, Delanco, and Riverton.
At 6·30 and 10 a. m., 12 m., 3·30, 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 p. m. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.
At 6·30 and 10 a. m., 12 m., 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 p. m. for Fish House.
The 11·30 p. m. Line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.
At 7·30 and 9·45 a. m., 1·20, 2·10, 5·30, 6·45, and 12 p. m. New York Express Lines, and 11·30 p. m. Emigrant Line, via Jersey City.
At 7·30 and 9·45 a. m., 1·20, 2·10, 5·30, 6·45, and 12 p. m., for Trenton.
At 9·45 a. m., 1·20, 6·45 and 12 p. m. for Bristol.
At 12 p. m. (Night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.
Sunday Lines leave at 9·45 a. m., 6·45 p. m., and 12 night.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.
At 7 a. m., 2·30, 3, and 5 p. m. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 9·30 a. m. and 6 p. m. for Bristol.
At 7 a. m., 2·30 and 5 p. m. for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 7 and 9·30 a. m., 2·30, 5, and 6 p. m. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torrisdale, and Holmesburg Junction.
At 6·45 a. m., 12·30, 5·15, and 7·30 p. m. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.
At 6·45 and 9·30 a. m., 12·30, 2·30, 5·15, 6, and 7·30 p. m. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

VIA BELVIDERE RAILROAD.
At 7 a. m. and 3 p. m. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Rochester, Syracuse, Great Bend, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc., and 7 a. m. for Schooley's Mountain.
At 5 p. m. for Pennington, Lambertville, Milford, and intermediate stations.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE). VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.
At 11 a. m. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.

VIA CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.
At 7 and 11 a. m., 1, 2·30, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 p. m., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 p. m. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainsport, and Mount Holly.
At 7 a. m., 2·30 and 6·30 p. m. for Lumberton and Medford.
At 7 and 11 a. m., 3·30, 5 and 6·30 p. m. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.
At 7 a. m., 1 and 3·30 p. m., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.
WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Takes effect December 19, 1870.
Fifteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—
7·00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.
At 7·35 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, Elmira, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.
8·25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.
9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.
11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.
1·15 and 5·20 and 8·15 P. M., for Abington.
1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.
2·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.
At 3·20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Coplay.
4·15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.
5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.
6·20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.
11·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.
The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.
TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM
Bethlehem at 8·55, and 10·35 A. M.; 2·15, 5·05, and 8·25 P. M.
Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 4·40 and 6·35 P. M.
Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.
Fort Washington at 9·20 and 11·20 A. M., 3·10 P. M.
Abington at 2·35, 6·55, and 9·35 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·00 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.
Tickets sold and baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. Fifth street.
Dec. 19, 1870. ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—The trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.	
MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	9·40 P. M.
" " Williamsport	7·25 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	7·40 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	12·20 A. M.
" " Williamsport	8·50 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	7·40 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	9·30 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6·35 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven	7·50 P. M.
EASTWARD.	
MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	9·00 A. M.
" " Williamsport	10·05 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6·50 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	9·00 P. M.
" " Williamsport	8·25 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	5·30 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven	8·15 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9·25 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	5·30 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport	12·35 A. M.
" " Sunbury	2·30 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9·40 A. M.

Express, Mail, and Accommodation, east and west, connect at Corry, and all west bound trains and Mail and Accommodation east at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.
WM. A. BALDWIN, General Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF HOURS.
On and after MONDAY, April 24, 1871, trains will run as follows:—Leave Philadelphia from depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner Broad street and Washington avenue:—
For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.
For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M.
For Oxford Wednesdays and Saturdays only at 2·30 P. M.
For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays only 2·30 P. M.
Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.
Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M. and 4·25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.
Oxford at 6·05 A. M., 10·35 A. M. and 5·30 P. M. Sundays at 5·30 P. M. only.
Chadd's Ford at 7·26 A. M., 11·58 A. M., 4·20 P. M., and 6·49 P. M. Sundays 6·49 P. M. only.
Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.
HENRY WOOD, General Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.
FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1870.
Trains will leave Philadelphia as follows:—From foot of Market street (upper ferry),
8·15 A. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, Vineland, Millville, and way stations.
11·45 A. M., Woodbury Accommodation.
3·15 P. M., Passenger for Cape May, Millville, and way stations below Glassboro.
3·30 P. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and way stations.
5·30 P. M., Accommodation for Woodbury, Glassboro, Clayton, Swedesboro, and intermediate stations.
Freight Train leaves Camden daily, at 12 M.
WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.
April 9, 1871.
Depot—THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.
Until further notice trains will Leave and Arrive as follows:—

TRAINS LEAVE.	
Reading and Allentown Way	7·30 a. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	8·30 a. m.
Philadelphia and Pottsville W. Tr'n	12·30 p. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	3·30 p. m.
Pottstown Accommodation	4·30 p. m.
Reading and Pottsville Accommodation	5·15 p. m.
ON SUNDAYS.	
To Reading	8·00 a. m.
To Pottsville	3.15 p. m.
TRAINS ARRIVE.	
Pottstown Accommodation	8·45 a. m.
Reading and Pottsville Accommodation	10·20 a. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	1·00 p. m.
Philadelphia and Pottsville W. Tr'n	4·30 p. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	6·15 p. m.
Harrisburg, Pottsville, and Allentown Accommodation	9·10 p. m.
ON SUNDAYS.	
From Pottsville	12·35 a. m.
From Reading	7·15 p. m.

The Sunday trains connect with similar trains on the Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.
For Downingtown and points on Chester Valley Railroad take 7·30 a. m., 12·30 and 4·30 p. m.
For Schwenksville and points on Perkiomen Railroad take 7·30 a. m., 12·30 and 4·30 p. m.
For Mt. Pleasant and points on Colebrookdale Railroad take 7·30 a. m. and 4·30 p. m.
New York Express for Pittsburg and West.
Trains leave New York at 9 a. m. and 5 p. m., passing Reading at 1·55 and 10·05 p. m. connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central trains for Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Williamsport, etc.
Sleeping-cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.
Trains for New York leave Harrisburg at 3·10 and 8·10 a. m., and 2 p. m.
Additional train leaves New York for Harrisburg at 12 noon.
For particulars see Guide Books, which can be obtained at S. E. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, under Continental Hotel, No. 811 Chesnut street, and at all stations, without charge.
Season, School, Mileage, and Commutation Tickets at reduced rates, to be had of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, or J. E. Wooten, Assistant Superintendent, Reading.
STREET CARS.—The Thirteenth and Fifteenth, and Race and Vine streets, connecting with other lines, run close to the depot.
Baggage collected and delivered by Dungan's Baggage Express. Orders left at Depot or at No. 213 S. Fourth street.
Through tickets and baggage checks to all principal points in Oil Regions, New York State, Canada, West, and Northwest, may be obtained at the new Union Ticket Office, southeast corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, under the Continental Hotel, or at No. 811 Chesnut street. Tickets to principal local points on sale at above offices. Baggage checked from hotels and residences by the Union Transfer Co.

GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN BRANCH.
Depot, Ninth and Green.
ON AND AFTER APRIL 3.
TO GERMANTOWN—6, 7, 7·15, 7·35, 8·30, 9·05, 10, 11 a. m.; 12, noon; 1, 2, 2·30, 3·15, 3·45, 4·05, 4·30, 5·05, 5·10, 5·45, 6, 6·30, 7, 8, 8·15, 9, 10·15, 11, 11·40, 12·30, night.
SUNDAY—7·45, 9·05 a. m.; 12·45, noon; 2·15, 4·05, 5·40, 6·45, 7, and 11·25 p.m.
FROM GERMANTOWN—6, 6·25, 6·50, 7·25, 8·05, 8·10, 8·45, 9, 9·25, 10, 11·05, 11·55 a. m.; 1, 1·55, 3, 3·30, 3·55, 4·45, 5, 5·30, 6, 6·10, 6·40, 7·10, 8, 9·05, 10, 10·30, 11·25 p. m.
SUNDAY—8·10, 9·05 a. m.; 1·05, 2·35, 3, 5·55, 6, 9·50, and 10·20 p. m.
The 8·05 and 9·25 a. m. down trains, and 2·30, 3·45, 5·05, and 5·45 up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.
Passengers taking the 7·25 a. m. and 6·40 p. m. trains from Germantown will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.
TO CHESNUT HILL—6, 7, 7·35, 9·05, 10, 12 a. m., 2·30, 3·45, 5·05, 5·45, 7, 8, 9, 11, 11·40 p. m.
SUNDAY—7·45, 9·05 a. m., 12·45 noon, 2·15, 5·40, 6·45, 7 p. m.
FROM CHESNUT HILL—6·10, 7·10, 7·50, 8·30, 9·10, 10·50, 11·40 a. m., 1·40, 3·40, 5·45, 6·25, 6·55, 8·50, 10·15, 11·10 p. m.
Sunday—7·50, 8·45 a. m., 12·45, noon, 2·15, 5·40, 9·30, 10 p. m.
TO CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN—6·05, 7·30, 9, and 11·05 a.m., 12·05, m., 1·30, 3, 4, 4·40, 5, 5·30, 6·15, 8·05, 10·20, and 11·45 p. m.
Sunday—7·30, 9 a. m., 1·30, 3, 7·15, and 9·30 p. m.
FROM NORRISTOWN—5·30, 6·30, 7, 7·40, 8, 9, 11 a. m., 1, 2·30, 3·30, 4·30, 5·05, 6·15, 8, 10 p. m.
Sunday—7, 9 a. m., 1·15, 5, 7, 9·30 p. m.
TO MANAYUNK—6·05, 7·30, 9, 10·05, 11·05 a. m. 12·05 noon, 12·45, 1·30, 3, 4, 4·40, 5, 5·30, 6·15, 7·05, 8·05, 9·05, 10·20, 11·45 p. m.
Sunday—7·30, 8, 9, 10 a. m., 12·40 noon, 1·30, 2·10, 3, 4·45, 7·15, 9·30 p. m.
FROM MANAYUNK—6, 6·58, 7·34, 8·05, 8·22, 9·30, 10·45, 11·30 a. m., 1·28, 2·15, 3, 3·58, 5, 5·35, 6·45, 7·45, 8·30, 9·45, 10·30 p. m.
Sunday—7·30, 9, 9·30, 10·50 a.m., 1·30, 1·45, 3·10, 5·30, 6, 7·30, 10 p. m.
PLYMOUTH BRANCH.—Leave Philadelphia at 7·30, 11·05 a. m. and 5 p. m. Leave Oreland at 6·15, 10 a. m., and 3·30 p. m.
Sunday—Leave Philadelphia at 9 a. m. and 7·15 p. m.
Sunday—Leave Oreland at 6·50 a. m. and 4·30 p. m.
The 7·40 a. m. train from Norristown does not stop at Magee's, Pott's Landing, Domino or Schus' Lane.
The 8 a. m. train from Norristown stops at Conshohocken and Manayunk only.
The 4 p. m. train up from Philadelphia is the only train that stops at Domino Lane.
Chester Valley Railroad—Leave Philadelphia at 4·40 p. m. Leave Downingtown at 6·40 a. m.
Phœnixville Train—Leaves Philadelphia at 1·30 p. m. Leaves Phœnixville at 4·30 P. M.
Passengers taking the 7·30 and 7·35 and 6·30 p. m. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connection with trains for New York at Intersection.
The 12·30 and 5 p. m. trains from New York stop at Intersection.
G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.
AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, APRIL 16, 1870.
The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.
Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.
Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.	
Pittsburg Express	12·11 A. M.
Bryn Mawr Accommodation	6·30 A. M.
Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9·40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10·10 A.M. & 1·10 and	7·10 P. M.
Fast Line	12·40 P. M.
Erie Express	12·40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10·00 P. M.
Pacific Express	10·00 P. M.
Way Passenger Train	11·10 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only.
Cincinnati Express, Pacific Express, and Erie Mail and Buffalo Express leave daily.
All other trains daily except Sunday.
The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.
Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9·40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6·40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7·40 P. M.
Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6·50 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8·10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 5·00 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6·20.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.	
Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7·00 A. M.
Erie Mail	7·00 A. M.
Bryn Mawr Accommodation	7·40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8·20 A. M. & 3·50 &	6·40 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9·50 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·20 P. M.
Erie Express	5·45 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	5·45 P. M.
Pacific Express	3·25 P. M.
Southern Express	6·45 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.
The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.
A. J. CASSATT, General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—
TIME TABLE.
COMMENCING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1870.
Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—
Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.
Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.
Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.
Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11·45 A. M. train.
WILMINGTON TRAINS.
Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.
Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations.
Leave Wilmington 6·45 and 8·10 A. M., 2·00, 4·00, and 7·15 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.
Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.
From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.
SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.
Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.
Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.
H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
On and after MONDAY, April 24.
Trains will leave and arrive at the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, as follows:—
FROM PHILADELPHIA
For West Chester at 7·25 and 10 A. M., 2·30, 7·10, and 11·30 P. M. Stops at all stations.
For West Chester at 4·45 P. M. This train stops only at stations between Media and West Chester (Greenwood excepted).
For B. C. Junction, 6·30, 6·50 A. M., 12 M., and 4 and 5·30 P. M. Stops at all stations. The 5·30 P. M. will run to West Chester on Saturdays.
FOR PHILADELPHIA
From West Chester at 6·50 and 10 A. M., 2, 5, and 6·55 P. M. Stops at all stations.
From West Chester at 7·35 A. M. This train stops only at stations between West Chester and Media (Greenwood excepted).
From B. C. Junction at 5·25, 8·10 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 6 P. M. Stops at all stations.
A train will leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 5 A. M. every Monday.
ON SUNDAY—Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M. and 2·30 P. M. Leave West Chester at 7 A. M. and 5 P. M.
H. K. SMITH, Superintendent.

LUMBER

1871 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1871

1871 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1871

1871 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1871

1871 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1871

1871 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1871

1871 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1871

1871 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1871

1871 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1871

1871 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1871

MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—
COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON BOARDS.
1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.
WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.
YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4¼ SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.
HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES.
PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY,
Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
11 30 6m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St

BUILDERS, TAKE NOTICE.
The largest and best stock of
WOOD MOULDINGS
IN THE STATE,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
Can be found at the
U. S. BUILDERS' MILL,
Nos. 22, 24, 26, 28 South FIFTEENTH Street.
Also, Scroll, Bracket, and Turning Work furnished to order at very short notice.
Call and see stock and prices. 4 27 1m

PROPOSALS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES ARMY.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 5, 1871.
SEALED PROPOSALS in triplicate will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, May 8, 1871, for the delivery of fifteen (15) cords of merchantable hard Wood, at each of the following-named National Cemeteries, viz.:—
Annapolis, Md.; Culpeper, Va.; City Point, Va.; Danville, Va.; Fredericksburg, Va.; Fort Harrison, Va.; Glendale, Va.; Cold Harbor, Va., the last three near Richmond, Va.; Poplar Grove, Va., near Petersburg, Va.; Richmond, Va.; Staunton, Va.; Seven Pines, Va.; Winchester, Va.; Hampton, Va.; Yorktown, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Raleigh, N. C.; Salisbury, N. C.; and Wilmington, N. C.
The Wood to be delivered in such quantities and at such times as the Superintendents at each of the Cemeteries may respectively desire.
Forms for proposals furnished upon application to this office. HENRY C. HODGES,
4 5 Major and Quartermaster U. S. Army.

SAXON GREEN.

is Brighter, will not Fade, Costs Less than any other because it will Paint twice as much surface.
SOLD BY ALL DEALERS IN
PAINTS.
J. H. WEEKS & CO., Manufacturers
3 9tf No 124 N. FOURTH St., Philadelphia.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc. etc., No. 223 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, NOS 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.
Extensive Sale at the Auction Rooms.
SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, MIRRORS, Office Furniture, Window Curtains, Feather Beds, Hair Mattresses, China, Glassware, Refrigerators, Stoves, Fine Velvet, Brussels, and Other Carpets, etc.
On Thursday Morning,
May 4, at 9 o'clock, about 800 lots superior household furniture, comprising a general assortment.
Also, large and handsome white marble shampooing fountain and basin; cost $400. (sale positive.)
Also, 80 boxes window glass, assorted sizes.
Also, large sail boat, 15 feet long. 5 2 2t

HENRY W. & B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEERS, No. 1129 CHESNUT Street (Girard Row).
Thursday, May 11.
MR. T. J. FENIMORE'S sale of all his finished pictures, to which will be added a very important picture by THOS. HILL, "De Coose Falls," Canada, "THE IRONSIDES, HARTFORD, and SASSACUS," by Xanthus Smith, and works by Miss Ida Waugh, Sonntag, N. H. Trotter, E. Moran, T. Moran, and others. All on exhibition for one week, with catalogues, previous to sale. 4 25 8t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.
Sale at southeast corner of Arch and Sixteenth streets.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, LARGE MIRRORS, ELEGANT CARPETS, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, HANDSOME GAS FIXTURES, ETC.
On Wednesday Morning,
May 3, at 10 o'clock, at the southeast corner of Arch and Sixteenth streets, will be sold the entire furniture of a family declining housekeeping, comprising elegant rosewood parlor furniture, in plush; large French plate mantel mirrors; elegant velvet, Brussels, and other carpets; Schomacker piano-forte, walnut chamber and dining-room furniture, beds, mattresses, and bedding; china, glass, and plated ware; kitchen furniture, etc. Also, handsome gas-chandeliers, etc.
Catalogues will be ready for distribution at the auction store on Monday. 4 29 3t

SOLID SILVERWARE, SUPERIOR SILVER PLATED WARE, ETC.
On Thursday Morning,
May 4, at 10 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, 50 lots of solid silverware, comprising—Spoons, Forks, Gravy, Sauce, and Soup Ladles, Oyster, Berry, Pie, and Egg Servers, Salad and Ice Tongs, etc. etc., suitable for bridal presents, etc.
Also.—A large invoice of superior Silver Plated ware, consisting of Tea and Coffee Services, Soup and Oyster Tureens, Berry Dishes, Dinner, Breakfast, and Pickle Castors, Wine Frames, Cake Baskets, Syrup Pitchers, Butter Dishes, etc.
CEDAR MOTH PROOF CHESTS.
Also.—At 1 o'clock will be sold twenty Cedar Moth Proof Chests and one Cabinet, manufactured from choice Florida Cedar well seasoned. 5 1 2t

SALE OF INDIAN RELICS, MINERALS, CURIOSITIES, COINS, ETC.
On Thursday Afternoon,
May 4, at 3 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, second story, will be sold by catalogue a collection of curiosities, minerals, Indian relics, American coins, etc., etc. Catalogues ready at the auction store. 5 2 2t

BUNTING DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.
LARGE SALE OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
On Thursday Morning,
May 4, at 10 o'clock, on 4 months' credit. 4 28 5t
SALE OF CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, 800 ROLLS WHITE AND RED CHECK CANTON MATTINGS, ETC.,
On Friday Morning,
May 5, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit. 5 1 4t

BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS
CASH AUCTION HOUSE,
No. 230 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street.
Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge. 11 24§
On Wednesday Morning,
May 3, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, by catalogue, 1000 cases BOOTS AND SHOES, city and Eastern manufacture. 4 29 3t

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 221 MARKET and 210 CHURCH Street.

CONCERT HALL AUCTION ROOMS, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street.
T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER.
Personal attention given to sales of household furniture at dwellings.
Public sales of furniture at the Auction Rooms, No. 1219 Chesnut street, every Monday and Thursday.
For particulars see "Public Ledger."
N. B.—A superior class of furniture at private sale

HENRY MOLTEN, AUCTIONEER, BY HENRY MOLTEN & CO.,
Salesroom, Nos. 21 and 23 MERCER Street, New York.
REGULAR TRADE SALE
OF
FUR AND WOOL HATS,
LADIES' AND GENTS' READY-MADE FURS,
STRAW, FELT, AND VELVET GOODS,
Every THURSDAY during the season.
Cash advances made on consignments without additional charges. 2 8

PLUMBING, GAS FITTING, ETC.

PANCOAST & MAULE,

THIRD and PEAR Streets,
Plain and Galvanized
Wrought and Cast Iron Pipes
For Gas, Steam and Water.
FITTINGS, BRASS WORK, TOOLS, BOILER TUBES.

STEAM HEATING

Pipe of all Sizes Cut and Fitted to Order

CARD.
Having sold HENRY B. PANCOAST and FRANCIS I. MAULE (gentlemen in our employ for several years past) the Stock, Goodwill and Fixtures of our RETAIL ESTABLISHMENT, located at the corner of THIRD and PEAR Streets, in this city, that branch of our business, together with that of HEATING and VENTILATING PUBLIC and PRIVATE BUILDINGS, both by STEAM and HOT WATER, in all its various systems, will be carried on under the firm name of PANCOAST & MAULE, at the old stand, and we recommend them to the trade and business public as being entirely competent to perform all work of that character.
MORRIS, TASKER & CO.
Philadelphia, Jan. 22, 1870.

HARDWARE, ETC.

CUMBERLAND NAILS

$4·75 Per Keg.
These Nails are known to be the best in the market
All Nails, no waste, and cost no more than other brands.
Each keg warranted to contain 100 pounds of Nails.
Also, a large assortment of fine Hinges, Locks, and Knobs. Salid Bronze, suitable for first-class buildings, at the great
Cheap-for-Cash Hardware Store
OF
J. B. SHANNON,
2 14 tuths† No. 1009 MARKET Street.

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory.

JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sts.
ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

A LOSING YEAR.

The Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company—Its Annual Report—Important and Interesting Statement.

This morning the stockholders of the Lehigh Coal Company held their annual meeting at the Board of Trade Rooms. Caleb Cope, Esq., occupied the chair.

Mr. E. W. Clark, the President, read the annual report, which presented the following facts. The net profits from all sources were:—

Net profit on rail roads		$819,815 88
Net profit on railroad, including car service		177,637 92
Net profit on Lehigh Canal	$26,402 49	
Net profit on coal (Summit Mines)	15,454 20	41,856 69
Net profit on real estate sold		82,296 47
Net profit from rents		57,004 29
Miscellaneous receipts		21,538 96
Total		$1,200,060 21
Less general expenses	$122,245 18	
Taxes	194,144 42	
Balance of interest account for 1870	1,054,841 52	
Loss on Delaware Canal	127,020 61	
		1,497,751 73
Deficit		$297,691 52

The coal tonnage on the Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad, and Lehigh Canal, compared with that of 1869, was as follows:—1869, 1,597,651 tons; 1870, 2,143,131 tons. Distributed as follows:—Delivered east of Mauch Chunk, by railroad, in 1870, 1,120,360 tons; delivered east of Mauch Chunk, by canal, 789,079; consumed along the line above Mauch Chunk, 49,425 tons; delivered to connecting lines in Wyoming Valley, 184,267 tons; making a total of 2,143,131 tons.

The production of the company's mines in 1870 was 468,272 tons; in 1869 it was 563,914 tons.

The past year has been one of the most unsatisfactory in the experience of the company since the disasters of 1862. Our profits are dependent almost entirely on the general condition of the coal trade, which during last year was unremunerative to nearly every company and operator engaged in it. With low rates on the railroad, frequent breaks in the canal during the spring, and six months' suspension at our mines, we find full reason for the small amount of our net receipts.

RAILROAD.

The amount of coal transported by the railroad shows an increase of 585,264 tons over the previous year, or after deducting deliveries to the canal and to points and railroads above Mauch Chunk, the increase was 186,791 tons. While the gross receipts derived from all of the traffic of the roads were larger by 9 17-100 per cent. than in 1869, the expenses were increased 18⅜ per cent., and the net earnings, after deducting taxes and half of the general expenses, were $734,359 85-100, or 33 8-10 per cent. of the gross receipts, against $812,802 94-100, or 39⅞ per cent. in 1869, which difference is accounted for by the charge on coal being $1·65 per ton per mile in 1870, against 2 cents in 1869, while the number of trains was considerably increased.

The low rate was caused by the low prices prevailing for coal at New York tide, to which point we transported largely, the charge being based on the prices realized.

The auction sales of Scranton coal averaged $4·52 from April 1st to December 1st, ranging between $4·14 and $4·77. The coal from the Wyoming region, while realizing somewhat higher prices, fluctuated to nearly the same extent.

CANALS.

The Delaware Division Canal was not ready for business until the 16th of April, and the freshet two days later carried away a portion of the guard wall at Easton, and business was not resumed until the 10th of May. Again, on the 13th of May a break interrupted business for two weeks, so that until after the 27th of May the company derived no considerable revenue from its canals, and when freshets ceased to trouble us, the amount of coal offered fell far short of our means of transportation, as our own miners had not then resumed work. No further freshets interrupted business until the 12th of August, and the canals were open again on the 20th of August.

The amount of coal transported on the canals was 789,111 tons, giving a small amount of net earnings after paying the expenses of repairs, renewals, operation of both canals, and rent of the Delaware Division Canal.

The items of expense and rent are not materially increased by a large business over what they are when the tonnage is small, and the net revenue derived from the canals in ordinary seasons is the amount of tolls collected on the coal transported in excess of 650,000 or 700,000 tons. As that excess was small last year, the net revenue was also small.

With the company's mines at work during an entire season, and with connections now made with the various coal fields, there should be from 1,100,000 to 1,200,000 tons transported on the canals, and this can be done without an increase in the canal equipment.

Both canals are in good condition, considerable expenditures having been made during the year to strengthen and protect them at various points.

COAL.

The suspension of labor at our Lehigh mines on February 12th, referred to in the supplementary report submitted last year, was followed by a suspension at our Newport mines, the miners there acting in concert with those at Summit Hill. Work was resumed at both places on the 10th of August, the demands of the company having been acceded to. During the suspension the amount of money paid out for the necessary labor and other expenses connected with our mining interest was $168,682, which represents but a small portion of the loss to the company resulting from the strike. The position assumed in this contest was not determined upon by the managers until after full deliberation, and it had been ascertained that if the demands of the men were yielded to it would be followed by demands from other branches of the service, and seriously embarrass the future operations of the company. So that, notwithstanding the prospect of a serious loss from a long suspension, it was thought better to suspend operations for the year, if necessary, than to fasten a policy upon the company which would subject its property to the demands of others, and result in the employment of its whole capital solely for the benefit of hostile organizations.

NESQUEHONING VALLEY RAILROAD.

This road was delivered to us early in May, and passenger and freight trains were run in connection with the Catawissa Railroad for the remainder of the year. A branch line into the Beaver Meadow coal field has been constructed, and we expect to transport a large amount of coal from that region during the coming season. Work upon the tunnel is progressing satisfactorily.

A supplementary report, explanatory of some portions of the first one, was read. Both were adopted.

The following gentlemen were elected the officers to serve for the ensuing year:—

President—E. W. Clark.

Managers—Francis R. Cope, Francis C. Yarnall, Fisher Hazard, Charles Parrish, George F. Tyler, Philip C. Garrett, Charles Wheeler, George Whitney, Alexander Biddle, John Leisenring, and Samuel Thomas.

Adjourned.

A NEW CHROMO.—Messrs. James S. Earle & Sons have just received a new chromo, published by Prang of Boston, which will be an attractive ornament to a parlor wall. It is after a picture by McCord, entitled "Day's Work Done," and is a poetical twilight effect, in which the feathery outlines of the trees and the dark masses of the buildings are relieved against a sky still glimmering with the hues of sunset, while the foreground is a mass of shadow, the form of the laborer returning home after his day's work giving a human interest to the scene. The yellows, reds, and purples of the sky are a trifle too vivid, and the middle distance almost too black, but otherwise the picture is a very pleasing one, and it deserves to be popular.

ALASKA STREET THIEVES.—A man went into a tavern at Sixth and Alaska streets last night to take a drink, and while he was engaged in this undertaking three men, named Michael Morgan, James Loan, and James Green, hustled him about the room and filched his watch. Officer Logue attempted to arrest the party, when they turned on him and gave him a thrashing. Sergeant Whalen with another officer arriving on the spot, the trio were taken in custody, and on the person of Green a blackjack was found. The men are now in prison. The watch was recovered and restored to its owner.

A SWINDLER.—A man named Lincoln Cook will be before Alderman Kerr at the Central Station this afternoon on the charge of several swindling operations. The plan of this gentle man, it is alleged, is to rent pianos, melodeons, etc., and then sell them at auction. In this way he swindled Messrs. Lee & Walker out of a melodeon, and then sold it at Davis & Harvey's auction rooms for $83. In a similar manner he obtained one from James Bellak and another from J. A. Getze.

BUSINESS IMPROVEMENTS.

New Dry Goods Houses in Process of Erection on Market Street.

One by one, slowly though surely, the large firms of Market street are moving westward on that great thoroughfare. Two large improvements are now being made which promise to adorn that highway and give a tangible evidence of business prosperity.

The first of these is for the accommodation of the firm of John B. Ellison & Sons, importers of cloths, cassimeres, and vestings, now occupying No. 339. The new building will occupy the sites of two old structures that, had they not been razed, would have crumbled away. Their numbers were 723 and 725. Their demolition was commenced about the middle of last February, and if the work continues to progress with its present rapidity, by the 15th of July our citizens will discover a handsome building occupying their place. This structure will have a front of 83 feet and a depth of 130 feet, the rear doors opening upon a court. Its height will be five full stories, the facade being of iron, neat in design and substantial in appearance.

The height of the first story will be 17 feet, and the upper rooms will be so arranged as to pour down into the main business-room a flood of light. The counting-rooms will extend along one of the walls, a distance of about 60 feet, and will be comfortably arranged. The building will have all modern conveniences, and its cost, when completed, will not fall short of $80,000. The firm of Ellison & Sons has been in existence since 1823, and has always been located in Market street, between Second and Third streets. The new building will be devoted to its sole use.

The second improvement is on a much larger scale than this, though there will be a very conspicuous similarity in the two buildings. Its projectors are Messrs. Hood, Bonbright & Co., now doing business at No. 529 Market street, where for many years they have been established. The change to a larger building is a matter of necessity, arising from the wants of a very extensive and rapidly growing trade which this firm is now enjoying. To make way for this improvement three buildings were torn down, Nos. 811, 813, and 815, formerly occupied by Beltner & Co., forwarding merchants; Metz & Sons, and William A. Drew, dealer in bedding. In the rear of these buildings was a coterie of little manufacturing establishments, which suffered a like fate. The pedestrian on Market street, in passing this square, stops to watch an army of laborers completing the excavation running back to Filbert street a distance of 300 feet, and 66 feet in width. On this will rise a five-storied structure which is to harbor the great business of the Messrs. Hood, Bonbright & Co. The Market street front will be of iron. For 90 feet the building will rise to five ample stories, and for the balance of the distance to Filbert street it will be but three stories.

For 175 feet the second floor will form a gallery, leaving an aperture of twenty-two feet in width. This will enhance the beauty of the building to a great degree, and not only give it plenty of light and ventilation, but convenience in the transaction of business. The roof will be furnished with skylights, and the entire structure will be made as airy, attractive, and comfortable as genius can design and money carry out. The counting-room will run along the side of one of the walls a distance of 140 feet, and have a width of fifteen feet. The partition will be of oiled walnut and figured glass, and the exterior arrangements such as will reflect credit upon the concern. The building will be furnished with all the accommodations necessary for the comfort of the patrons and clerical force, which numbers 90. There will be a parlor for the use of ladies who may visit the establishment. Operations were commenced on the 1st of April, and the building will not be finished until the middle of December. The value of the ground on which this improvement is being made is $2000 a foot front. We hear of other large firms between Front and Fourth streets who are prospecting for new locations further west.

LIVE STOCK.

A Public Sale of Fine Imported Cattle and Blooded Stock—The Prices.

This morning, at 10 o'clock, at Herkness' Bazaar, Ninth and Sansom streets, a large sale was held of imported Jersey and Guernsey cows and heifers, ponies, pigs, and dogs, in variety and excellence exceeding anything which has been offered in that line in our city for some time. The entire selection was imported expressly for the sale from Europe, and were selected by Ed. Philip Parsons Fowler, of Jersey, England. The stock was shipped on the Tonawanda for Philadelphia from Liverpool, from which port the vessel sailed March 9, 1871.

The animals were among the finest of their kind in the world, and they were sold without reserve. Some were from the Prince Consort farm, Sussex, England.

The cows and heifers were the first offered for sale. No. 1, a fawn grey heifer with black points, was sold for $425 to J. Lewis Krozer, of Chester. No. 2, a solid dun grey heifer, was sold for $335 to John Welsh, of Chestnut Hill.

The calf of No. 1, born since the catalogue was printed, and only about a week old, was sold for $50 to Barton Hill, of Philadelphia.

No. 3, a solid bronze-colored heifer, brought $350, and was taken by George M. Heiman, of Lancaster. No. 4, a squirrel grey heifer, was bought by William Colden, of Harrisburg, for $350. No. 5, a silver fawn-colored heifer, brought $310, and was purchased by Coleman's heirs, who also took a great number of those exposed for sale.

No. 5, a two-year old heifer, brought $310; No. 7, also a two-year old, brought $440. Several other heifers of rare kind brought respectively $300, $425, $275, $309, and $330. No. 11, a three-year old cow, sold for $330; and No. 14, a three-year old heifer, sold for 300. No. 16, a white and yellow heifer calf, dropped at sea on board the Tonawanda, brought $90.

No. 17 was another two year old heifer of silver fawn gray color with a little white, and sold for $390. No. 18, a solid tongue black heifer calf, brought $175. No. 19, a two year folh, brought $255.

The above were all Jersey cattle. The Guernseys were sold next, of which there were four specimens. Three brought respectively $390, $320, and $190, and were brought by Coleman's heirs. The remaining one sold for $310 to Winsor, of Connecticut. On the last two the bidding was very spirited.

The pigs and boars from the Prince Consort Shaw farm, Windsor, England, were sold next. There were six specimens, and they sold at prices ranging from $50 to $90. Other pigs and boars were disposed of at good prices, to the number of ten or more. Several fine ponies were then sold, the bidding being spirited, and at a late hour the sale was concluded with the disposal of ten fancy dogs of the Clumber, Skye, Blue Skye, and fawn terrier breeds. The attendance at the sale was very large throughout.

ROOF OF A COUNTING-HOUSE DAMAGED.—The roof of the three-story brick counting-house of Messrs. Bruner & Davis, lumber merchants, on Delaware avenue, above Poplar street, took fire to-day at a quarter before 12 o'clock from the flames of a chimney connected with the boat-building establishment of Charles Wood, adjoining to the last. A fraction of the roof was only destroyed, but the household effects of Mr. Lyons, the teamster, who occupies the third story of the counting-house, were considerably damaged by water. The loss in all will not exceed $100.

SUDDEN DEATH AND ALLEGED VIOLENCE.—This morning at eight o'clock Edward Kelly, living at No. 627 Hubbell street, died suddenly in Dougherty's tavern, at the corner of Spafford and Bainbridge streets. It is alleged that the deceased was struck in the face with a club by a man named McNichol, during a fight on the 23d ultimo, in the tavern of the latter at Passyunk road and Fitzwater street. The assailant is not yet in custody.

INSULTING LADIES.—Charles Peakes, for insulting remarks to some ladies passing Fifteenth and Pine streets last evening, was arrested by a policeman of the Fifth district, and has been held in $500 bail by Alderman Morrow.

ANOTHER SUCCESS.—Last evening an adjourned meeting of the congregation of the West Arch Street Presbyterian Church was held in the Lecture Room, for the purpose of hearing the report of the Committee on Subscriptions to the Improvement Fund. At the annual meeting of this congregation held in January last, the Board of Trustees were instructed to investigate the amount necessary to repair, improve, and beautify the church edifice, corner of Eighteenth and Arch streets, and report to a meeting to be held in April. A fornight ago, the board submitted their report, specifying in detail the repairs, alterations, improvements, and adornments which in their judgment seemed necessary, and setting forth that twelve thousand dollars would be required to pay for the work. Among the recommendations in the report was the sensible and important one that the board deemed it inexpedient to proceed further until the sum of ten thousand dollars had actually been subscribed. A subscription paper was started the same evening, and a committee appointed, and last evening the required sum was raised and the board instructed to go ahead at such time as the trustees and session might determine.

Immediately after the January meeting the ladies of the church decided to do their share of the work, and resolved upon holding a fair. This action was prompt, decisive, and quite effective. The fair was held for four afternoons and evenings, and netted nearly one-sixth of the whole sum required.

At the meeting last evening, this act of kindness and devotion on the part of the ladies was duly acknowledged by the unanimous adoption of the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the thanks of the congregation of the West Arch Street Presbyterian Church be and they are hereby tendered to the ladies of the church for their noble and generous efforts in behalf of the improvement fund, closed this night. In this grand work they took the initiative; their unremitting labors resulted in the accumulation of an amount exceeding their most sanguine anticipations; and their energies and good works, combined with the Committee on Subscriptions and others, have secured to the Trustees a sum sufficient to put West Arch in such a condition as will enable the congregation to present the church in capital order, a fitting memorial to the Lord for His great mercies.

This is the last expense to the West Arch people. They have done nobly. Including this repair fund they have paid, during the past three years, for debt, interest, Sabbath-schools, and improvements upwards of eighty thousand dollars. The example set by their working congregation has done a vast deal of good throughout this city; and, like West Arch, some dozen churches have been freed from the terrible incubus of debt. To effect so grand a result in any church requires only a determined and persistent effort, and all who desire to engage in so praiseworthy an enterprise can get full information from the worthy President of the Board of Trustees of the West Arch Street Presbyterian Church.

ANOTHER SWINDLER.—This morning a man went to the private residence of a gentleman up town, and presented a fictitious telegram, which he said he had taken to the store, but was unable to find the gentleman in. He asked and obtained the sum of $4·65 as charges for the telegram which he had concocted. No such firm as that mentioned exists. The following is a transcript of the document:—

"Tucker & Davis have failed to the amount of $18,000. Davis has gone, and no one knows where. You had better send on your papers. They have on deposit $7000 in good bonds, and they are willing to pay you 75 per ct. Don't tell your partner until you hear from me. WARREN, KIDDER & Co.,
"Charges, $4·65. 4 Wall st."

The man who presented the so-called telegram is a German, wearing a Kossuth hat, of a fair complexion, with sandy moustache, and dressed in black coat and pants. His eyes appeared to be inflamed, as if he were a drinking man.

Another swindle of a similar character was attempted yesterday, but without success. A man went to the music store of F. A. North & Co., and presented a note, asking that the money from the sale of certain concert tickets be given to the bearer, as printer's bills and the like had to be paid. Luckily the firm refused to pay the money to unknown parties.

THE COAL TONNAGE of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad and branches for the week ending Saturday, April 29, 1871, was as follows:—

	Total for Week.	Same week last year	Increase and Decrease.
Passing over Main Line and Lebanon Valley Branch	22,911·12	31,312·19	d8,401·07
For shipment by Canal	10,982·17	2,367·03	8,555·14
Shipped Westward via N. Central Railroad	15,245·06	1,816·17	13,428·89
Shipped West or South from Pine Grove	1,189·19	265·14	975·05
Consumed on Laterals	2,671·16	2,795·02	d123·06
Lehigh and Wyoming Coal	75·01	6,854·19	d6,779·18
Total Anth. paying freight	53,017·11	46,462·14	7,554·17
Bituminous	20,736·17	10,089·13	10,650·04
Total all kinds paying freight	73,748·08	55,533·07	18,215·01
Coal for Company's use	6,069·21	4,269·14	1,800·07
Total tonnage for week	79,757·09	59,734·01	20,023·08
Previously this year	1073430·06	1139360·02	d126,259·16
Total to date	1153187·15	1199094·03	d106,236·88
SHIPPED BY CANAL.			
From Schuylkill Haven	5,415	1,608 10	3,806·10
From Port Clinton	3,884·06		3,884·06
Total tonnage for week	9,299·06	1,608·10	7,690·16
Previously this year	60,648·12	54,349·03	6,299·09
Total to date	69,947·12	55,957·13	13,989·19

LODGERS AT "PRITCHARD" MANSION.—The following statement gives the number of persons who received lodgings at the old station-house at Eighth and South streets:—

White males	1,442
White females	1,297
Black females	468
Black males	441
Total	3,648

STRUCK WITH A PAIR OF TONGS.—John Phelan pounded Patrick McDermott on the head with a pair of tongs yesterday at Baldwin's foundry, at which place the two are workmen. Phelan asserts that Patrick in a dispute threw a bucket of water in his face. John was required to enter bail in $1000 by Alderman Massey. McDermott received some ugly cuts.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A HORSE.—A runaway horse, with only a pair of shafts attached, knocked down Mary Wess, aged twenty-five years, this morning, in Leonard street, above Ninth, and injured her severely. She was carried to her home, at No. 1205 South Eighth street.

INSULTED POLICEMEN.—Timothy McCarthy has been held in $600 bail by Alderman Shoemaker. The offense of Timothy consisted in his having yesterday insulted, by divers profanely sarcastic remarks, a squad of the Tenth district police officers. He was guilty of this kind of business several times before.

YACHT RACE.—The small yachts "William McMullin" and "Louisa" raced on the Delaware yesterday for a purse of money. The course sailed over was from the Point House to Red Bank and back again to the point of starting, a distance of eight miles. The McMullen proved the victor.

THE METHODIST MINISTERS' MEETING, of this city, elected as their officers the following gentlemen:—President, George W. Maclaughlin. Vice-President, S. E. Post. Secretary, A. M. Wiggins. Treasurer, W. B. Wood. Standing Committee, C. H. Payne, P. J. Cox, R. H. Humphries.

IMPOLITE.—Richard Boner was drunk yesterday, and in this condition entered a house at Otsego and Washington avenue, and conducted himself in a manner not at all tolerated by polite society. He was arrested, and Alderman Lutz held him in $1000 bail.

CLOCK THIEF.—Margaret Lynch went into the house, last night, of Margaret Brannagen, of Middle alley, and stole a small clock from the mantelpiece. Alderman Carpenter has placed Miss Lynch in bonds for her appearance at Quarter Sessions.

BOAT FOUND ADRIFT.—A batteau, picked up on the Schuylkill, below Chestnut street wharf, last night, is awaiting an owner at the Schuylkill Harbor Police Station.

PICKPOCKET.—William M. Watson has been sent to prison for attempting to pick the pocket of a Mr. Campbell, who was standing on his steps, at Twelfth and Pine streets, last night.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS.—The following sales of real estate and stocks were made at the Exchange yesterday at noon by M. Thomas & Sons:—

$300 Pennsylvania State loan, ten-fifteens	$1·06
3 shares Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce	80·00
67 shares Southern Transportation Co.	29·50
53 shares First National Bank of Camden	87·00
95 shares Fidelity Insurance Safe Deposit Co.	170·56
$3000 Camden and Amboy R. R. Co., 1875	·95¾
56 shares Camden and Amboy R. R. Co.	125·50
100 shares Oil Basin Petroleum Co.	2·75
500 shares McClintock Petroleum Co.	·62
75 shares Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Co.	12·00
1 share Mercantile Library Co.	6·00
1 share Philadelphia Ice Co.	·10
1 share Philadelphia Museum Co.	·15
77 shares Shamokin Coal and Iron Co.	·03
26 shares Honey Comb Petroleum Co.	·06
20 shares Western Insurance Co.	·01
28 shares New England Steam Heating Co.	·04
36 shares Mill Hall Iron Co.	·01
43 shares American Cannel Coal and Iron Co.	·03
80 shares Spanish Gold and Silver Mining Co.	·01
600 shares Jersey Well Oil Co.	·01¼
15 shares United Mining Co.	·02
100 shares Penna. Oil Creek Petroleum Co.	·13
100 shares Petrona Oil Co.	·11¼
Lots Nos. 227 and 241 Monument Cemetery	40·00
WALLACE STREET, No. 1611—Modern Residence, Stable, and Coach-house	$8200
HUNTINGDON STREET, east of Sepviva—Two Dwellings	$1200 each
STENTON AVENUE, Germantown—Desirable Residence	$3900
CHERRY STREET, Nos. 1125 and 1127—Valuable Livery Stable	$19, 20
ARCH STREET, No. 824—Store and Dwelling	$34,500
CHRISTIAN STREET, No. 20—Dwelling, Bakery, and Stable	$2400
VINE STREET, No. 1913—Modern Residence	$9250
NINETEENTH and TIOGA STREETS, N. W. corner—Two Handsome Stone Residences	$8000 and $8800
FRONT STREET (South), No. 407—Three-story Brick Dwelling	$2700
PENN STREET, No. 406—Two-story Brick Building	$1600
GROUND RENT, $27 a year	$385
FRANKFORD ROAD, No. 1601—Bakery, Dwelling, and Stable	$6000
VIENNA STREET, S. E. corner—Lot	$800
CAMBRIA STREET, N. W. of Jasper—Lot	$180
SIXTY-FIFTH STREET, North of Race street—Dwelling	$4250
FIFTEENTH STREET (North), No. 141—Modern Residence	$9450
AMBOY STREET, No. 1620—Modern Dwelling	$2100
THIRTY-SECOND STREET (North), No. 338—Brick Dwelling	$5450
FIFTEENTH and CHRISTIAN, N. W. corner—Store and Dwelling	$4150
FIFTEENTH STREET (South), No. 820—Brick Dwelling	$1975
Mortgage, $800	$540

SAFE-BLOWING IN GERMANTOWN.—Early on Sunday morning a burglary was committed in the office attached to the coal-yard of Mr. J. C. Jones, near the depot at Chestnut Hill. The burglar or burglars got into the office by means of keys. They then took the fire-proof safe from under the counter, laid it upon a bag of cake meal, and cut a hole in the door with a cold chisel. The hole made was about half an inch square. Having piled several bags of grain upon the safe to deaden the sound of the explosion, they filled the hole with powder and applied a fuse, which they had obtained from the tool-house in the yard. The force of the explosion tore open the outside door, and the inside door was then split down the middle with a cold chisel. The burglars only got $4·50 and some papers for their trouble. The papers included a life insurance policy, policies of insurance on the property of Mr. Jones, and some protested notes. The papers left in the room were scattered about in confusion, the deeds for property lying upon the floor near the door.

A BELLICOSE COACHMAN BLOODY-MINDED.—John Groom, a coachman in the employ of Mr. Henry L. Foster, took offense at the conduct of this gentleman because he had employed some colored help. Yesterday afternoon he armed himself with a scythe and proceeded to the station of the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad, in the Twenty-third ward, near where his employer lived, to await his coming from the city, and attacked him with the scythe. He declared that he was going to "cut Mr. Foster's —— head off." In his frenzy he accidentally ran against a colored woman and commenced an attack upon her, but as she declared that she would not stand any fooling, and returned his assault by a lounge with a meat-knife, he withdrew from the contest. He did not have an opportunity to attack his master, being arrested and sent to prison by Alderman Stearne.

INSULTING.—J. P. Stewart was arrested at Ninth and Race streets last night for giving insulting back talk to the occupant of a dwelling house there, who ordered him from off his steps. Alderman Jones held the accused in $400 bail.

The Militia Tax.

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph.

I have read with much pleasure the article on the "Militia Tax," as it is called. The tax is really one in commutation of military duty, and it would be wise to advise your readers to pay the tax under protest in writing after a levy has been made. Suits are now pending against the collectors to recover damages, and with the certainty of success. The acts of Assembly levying this "commutation tax" are clearly *unconstitutional*, and I beg to refer you to Section 2, Article vi. of the Constitution of Pennsylvania. As a citizen, I am ready to "arm, organize, and be disciplined according to law, and do my duty," but having no "conscientious scruples" against "bearing arms" I cannot be compelled to pay this tax which goes no one knows where. Yours,

A FREEMAN.

SOUTHWARK NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1871.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of EIGHT PER CENT., payable on demand.
5 2 3t P. LAMB, CASHIER.

THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1871.
The Directors have declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of taxes.
5 2 3t WM. H. FABER, Cashier.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1871.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on and after May 30, 1871.
Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the company.
The office will be open at 8 A. M., and close at 3 P. M., from May 30 to June 2, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. THOMAS T. FIRTH,
5 2 2m Treasurer.

FINE STATIONERY
AND
Card Engraving.
DREKA,
No. 1033 CHESNUT STREET,
9 13 tuths3p

NOTICE—CHANGE OF FIRM.—WE HAVE this day sold our business to B. F. SHATTUCK, GEORGE W. MACBRIDE and F. F. SHATTUCK, who will continue the manufacture of Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, etc., in all their branches, at the old stand, No. 726 CHESNUT Street, under the firm name of SHATTUCK & MACBRIDE.
Philadelphia, May 1, 1871. GLENN & CO.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a Copartnership under the name and firm of SHATTUCK & MACBRIDE, as successors to GLENN & CO. B. F. SHATTUCK,
GEO. W. MACBRIDE,
F. F. SHATTUCK.
Philadelphia, May 1, 1871. 5 2 6t*

STOCKS, LOANS, ETC.,
BOUGHT AND SOLD
AT THE BOARD OF BROKERS,
BY GEORGE J. BOYD,
4 25 tuths2mrp* No. 16 S. THIRD Street.

FOURTH EDITION

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

Condition of National Banks.

Schooner Sunk by a U. S. Vessel.

New York Police Board.

Awards to Philadelphians.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Condition of the National Banks.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The Comptroller of the Currency has called upon the national banks to make a report of their condition at the close of business on Saturday, April 29th.

Cabinet Meeting.

There was a Cabinet meeting to-day for the first time in several weeks. Every department was represented excepting the War Department. It is understood that routine business only was transacted.

Naval Orders.

Captain Charles H. B. Caldwell is ordered to the New York Navy Yard; Captain William G. Temple is ordered to the Bureau of Ordnance: Lieutenant-Commander Albert S. Barker is ordered to the Wachusett; Assistant Surgeon William H. McDonald is ordered to the Norfolk Navy Yard; Chief Engineer Charles E. Devalin is ordered to the Alaska; First Assistant Engineer Louis J. Allen to the Resaca; Captain M. B. Wolsey is detached from the New York Navy Yard and ordered for examination for promotion; Surgeon D. R. Bannon from the Naval Hospital at Pensacola, and placed on waiting orders; First Assistant Engineer Elijah Laws from the Resaca; William H. King from the Alaska and ordered to return to the United States.

FROM NEW YORK.

Police Board Organization.

NEW YORK, May 2.—The Board of Police reorganized this morning, and elected Henry A. Smith President, and Thomas J. Barr Treasurer. Under the recent act of the Legislature, the Board of Police were made Trustees of the Police Insurance Fund.

Murderer Sentenced.

Patrick Toomey, policeman, who was convicted for clubbing to death the boy John Murphy, was to-day sentenced, by Recorder Hackett, in the Court of General Sessions, to two years imprisonment, with hard labor, in the State Prison.

Awards to Philadelphians.

NEW YORK, May 2.—Among the awards to-day by the Indian Commission were the following:—

Biddle Hardware Company, Philadelphia, 21 doz. handsaw files; 51 doz cast-steel shears; 1849 doz. butcher knives; 100 mink traps; 300 muskrat traps; 200 fox traps; 850 beaver traps; 140 doz. hoes, planters; 1667 doz. half-axes; 15 doz. spades; 3730 frying pans.

John Dobson, of Philadelphia, 500 pounds indigo.

FROM THE WEST.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Masonic Celebration.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., May 2.—Arrangements are being made on an extensive scale for laying the corner-stone of the Smithson College, at this place, on May 9th, under the auspices of Masonic rites. Many distinguished gentlemen have been invited and have promised to be present, and a general invitation is extended all Masonic organizations and friends of liberal education.

Funeral of Hon. Sharon Tyndale.

ST. LOUIS, May 2.—The funeral of Hon. Sharon Tyndale, who was murdered at Springfield, Ill., on Saturday morning, took place at Belleville, Ill., yesterday afternoon, under direction of the Freemasons, and was very imposing. The lodges of Masons from the surrounding towns and various societies of Belleville to which Mr. Tyndale belonged were in the procession. Ex-Governor Koerner delivered an address at the grave, after which the Masonic burial service was read. The funeral was very large.

Adjournment of the Ohio Legislature.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 2.—The Legislature adjourned at 12 o'clock to-day, after a session of a hundred and twenty-one days. The Short-line Railroad bill was lost.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Collision at Sea.

BOSTON, May 2.—Arrived, United States corvette Ticonderoga, from New York. She reports that on Monday at 4 A. M., off Cape Cod, she was in collision with the schooner Ada A. Andrews, of Providence, from Alexandria, with coal for Boston. The schooner was so badly injured that she was abandoned, sinking, and her officers and crew were taken on board the Ticonderoga and brought to this port.

The Boston High School.

BOSTON, May 2.—The semi-centennial anniversary of the Boston High School is being celebrated to-day by a procession, a levee in Faneuil Hall, and appropriate literary exercises in Music Hall.

This Evening's Quotations.

LONDON, May 2—4·30 P. M.—Consols closed at 93¾ for both money and account. American securities quiet; 5-20s of 1862, 90¾; of 1865, old, 90¾; of 1867, 92¾; 10-40s, 89¾.

LIVERPOOL, May 2—4·30 P. M.—Cotton closed dull; uplands, 7½d.; Orleans, 7½d. Sales to-day 8000 bales, of which 2000 were for speculation and export. The Manchester market is dull; Bacon, 38s. for Cumberland cut.

LONDON, May 2.—Sugar on the spot, 36s.@36s. 6d.; afloat declining, at 29s. 6d.

FEMALE CLERKS.

The Discharge of Employes of the Note Printing Bureau.

The Washington *Patriot* of yesterday has the following:—

The much talked-of discharge of employes from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing as the Treasury Department took place on Saturday, and was accompanied by a number of distressing scenes in and about the office of Superintendent McCartee. About two-thirds of the party dropped from the pay-rolls were women, many of them the widows or orphans of United States soldiers, and all of them dependent on their individual labor for their living. A number have large and helpless families, and their demonstrations upon being notified of their dismissal were painful to witness.

In selecting from so deserving a list of employes for the reduction of force, Mr. McCartee doubtless acted upon his best discretion, retaining on his rolls those whose circumstances called most loudly upon his indulgence. But the necessity for dispensing with those who were discharged will entail much hardship and suffering upon that deserving class, and was a source of painful solicitude with the Superintendent in making up his list, his great anxiety being to retain those who could least afford to be deprived of employment. A good many of the males discharged (plate-printers) are men who have brought their families here, and have been trying to acquire homes by making monthly payments on houses they have purchased. Whatever they have paid will, of course, be sacrificed, as they will be compelled to seek employment in other cities. Several of them, we learn, have already been engaged by the bank-note companies in New York that have succeeded in getting the work transferred from the Treasury. A few of the best female hands dismissed will also, it is probable, find employment in the same direction; but by far the greatest number will be reduced to dire straits for bread. Their cases appeal strongly to the good offices of the benevolent in our midst.

CARPETINGS, ETC.

WEBER, CERNEA & CO.,
(Successors to E. J. Lester & Co.),
29 N. SECOND Street,
Opposite Christ Church.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.
Body Brussels,
Tapestry Brussels,
With a Full Line of Domestic
CARPETINGS.

JUST RECEIVED, A LARGE INVOICE
OF
CHINA MATTINGS,
Fine White and Red Checked,
All Widths.
Moderate Prices.
W., C. & CO.,
Opposite Christ Church,
PHILADELPHIA. [4 25 tuths1m

MATTINGS.
FRESH
IMPORTATION,
MADE FROM NEW GRASS.
THE BEST
In the Country,
ALSO,
Low Priced Mattings.
R. L. KNIGHT & SON,
No. 1222 CHESNUT Street,
4 25 tuth 6t PHILADELPHIA.

GLOVES.

A. & J. B. BARTHOLOMEW,
Nos. 23 NORTH EIGHTH STREET and 908 CHESNUT STREET.
MAY 1, 1871.
JUST OPENED THIS DAY,
ONE CASE
Undressed
KID GLOVES.
One-button, $1·40.
Two-button, $1·50.
Also, received last week,
THREE CASES OF OUR CELEBRATED
LA BELLE
Kid Gloves.
Pink,
Blue,
Green,
Brown,
Lavender,
Lilac,
Pearl,
Steel,
Drab, etc. [4 29 stuth1f

HOSIERY.

COOK & BROTHER,
No. 53 N. EIGHTH Street,
[TRADE-MARK.] [TRADE-MARK.]
RETAILERS
OF
HOSIERY GOODS
Exclusively of their own importation.
Importers of { CARTWRIGHT & WARNER'S MERINO GOODS, BRETTLE'S ENGLISH HOSIERY,
And best makes of
FRENCH AND GERMAN HOSIERY GOODS.
3 25 tuth 3mrp

UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS,
AND
SUN UMBRELLAS.
JOSEPH FUSSELL, Manufacturer,
Nos. 2 and 4 North FOURTH Street.
4 21 fmwlm PHILADELPHIA.